

University Library

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

VOL. 1., NO. 36.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 130 JEFFERSON AVENUE,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to
business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural
implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for
one month or less.

All orders with advertisements, should state the number
of weeks the advertisement is to be published.

SUBSCRIPTION.

We will send one copy for \$2.00; three copies for \$5.00;
five copies for \$8.00, and ten copies for \$15.00. No paper
sent without the money in advance.

We will also send the FARMER, and the Atlantic
Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4.00
Monthly. Also THE MICHIGAN FARMER and the Horticulturist or
Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for
\$3.50.

CONTENTS.

THE FARM:	281
Steam Plows and Plowing—The Waters Machine.....	281
Movable Comb Bee-hive.....	281
The National Fair.....	281
Better Times.....	281
The Railroad.....	282
What is in the Northern Counties.....	282
A Premium Farm.....	282
Pliances and their Uses.....	282
Kalamazoo Horse Show.....	282
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	283
The State Society and its Coming Fair.....	283
Blooming the Double-Yellow Rose.....	283
Cutter Strawberry.....	283
Horticultural Notes: To the Vines of Vineland— Lawn Mowing Machine—The Pansy—Aloes for Aprils—To keep Sweet Potatoes.....	283
FOREIGN AGRICULTURE, &c.:	284
Summer Grazing of Stock.....	284
Best Time for Cutting Timber for Fencing.....	284
FARM MISCELLANEA:	284
Oil for Machines—Valuable Colts—Agricultural Col- leges—A Pretty Good Lick at the Politicians— Death of an aged Lady—Cheap and Valuable Paint— —Magna Charta changed Hands.....	284
EDITORIAL:	285
The Markets.....	285
Frost Again.....	285
Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.....	285
For Sale at the State Fair.....	285
Western Reserve Horse Breeder's Association.....	285
Precocty.....	285
Good Advice.....	285
Mangel Wurtzel.....	285
The Oakland County Fair.....	285
Salt Boring at Saginaw.....	285
Literary News.....	285
Scientific Intelligence.....	285
General News.....	285
Foreign News.....	285
HOUSEHOLD:	286
Poetry:annah Binding Shoes—To Lillyblossom.....	286
What is it Written for?.....	286
Recollections of Ireland.....	286
The New Patent Churn.....	287
The Heathen out West.....	287
Answer to Enigma.....	287
Markets.....	288

The Farm.

Steam Plows and Plowing.

THE WATERS MACHINE AND ITS WORK-

The attempts being made to apply steam to the cultivation of land, have attracted the attention of the Agricultural Societies, and the immense premium of \$5,000 offered by the Illinois State Society, has called forth much of the inventive genius of the country to compete for it. We last week published an account of the working of a machine for which is claimed a complete success, in Pennsylvania; we learn that an inventor in New York has a plow and engine in the course of construction; that there is one also getting up in Cincinnati; and we have seen one tried in Detroit, Michigan. What the result may be it is yet too early to say, but that a step forward will be made there can be no doubt, even if that step is negative in its character, by making invention and machine makers acquainted with the principles that are not applicable to cultivation of the soil. For it is unquestionable that an immense amount of both mental force, and pecuniary capital is annually wasted in bringing to perfection implements and machines, that work the in theory, but which never come into practice. To clear the field of all this incumbrance upon the inventive power of the country is no small task, and when once performed, will not have to be done over again.

As yet no real advance has been made in the direct application of steam power to the cultivation of land, and yet during the past six or eight years the attempts have not been few. In Great Britain, especially, the trials have been very numerous, and probably nothing will illustrate this better than a statement of the number of machines entered for the prizes offered by the great Agricultural Society of England, and which stood unawarded for several years. In 1854, there was no steam plowing apparatus exhibited; in 1855, there were exhibited at Carlisle four steam

plows and cultivators, and one traction engine; in 1856, at Chelmsford, there were shown six plows and cultivators, and but one traction engine; at Salisbury, in 1857, there were exhibited eight plows and cultivators, and four traction engines; at Chester, in 1858, there were thirteen plows and cultivators, to be worked by steam, and only two traction engines; at the show of the present year, there were sixteen plows and cultivators and five traction engines. In the United States, there have been several trials of engines in the work of drawing plows, particularly in the west, where the lands are peculiarly adapted to the use of machinery upon a large scale. But as yet the economy of the work has not been demonstrated. This state of affairs has stimulated the action of the agriculturists, of the great Prairie State, and hence the premium, which, if won, is large enough to compensate the fortunate competitor for the time and expense incurred in getting up such a machine or engine as would be requisite to perform the work.

Amongst those whom it set at work was Mr. James Waters, of Detroit, the foreman of the Locomotive Works in this city, a most excellent machinist, and one thoroughly acquainted with the capacities of steam, and its method of application to all sorts of locomotives. The plan which he has attempted and carried out, has been to construct an engine upon the locomotive principle, with a high steam pressure, acting upon a small area of cylinder, and thus to obtain in a small compass little movable force. Then bearing in mind that the operation of plowing does not require great speed, but a steady power, he applies the action of the crank to a small driving pinion wheel which works in the inside circumference of a large driving wheel, and thus creates the slow, steady motion requisite for the traction of plows. This is the general principle. In carrying it out, he constructed a small locomotive boiler, capable of sustaining a pressure of not less than 200 pounds to the square inch, the working powers of the engine being 150 pounds. This boiler, with a small iron well or tank beneath it, and its fire box, was supported on a large pair of wheels, ten feet in diameter, and each with a rim or face of 26 inches. These broad, high wheels, were calculated to afford surface enough to sustain the machine on any ground without sinking into the soil, the weight-bearing surface being in a greater proportion to the weight of the engine and draft of the plows, than the rim of an ordinary wagon or cart. Besides, to enable them to get hold of the soil with mere firmness, there are diagonal ridges, which may be bolted on the face of each. These wheels are the leading feature of the Engine; they are constructed of plate iron, with round iron spokes reaching from the hub to each of the inside edges of the broad rim; on the inner side of the rim is the pinioned gearing, or cogs that play on the small pinion that plays on the driving wheel. These stand about six feet from the ground, and the cylinders, of which there are four, are on the same level; in front, close to them, is the seat of the engineer, and immediately at his back is the smoke pipe. Besides the driving wheels, there is a pair of five feet guide wheels, that are under the complete control of the engineer, and by which the engine can be turned as easily as a carriage within a very small circle. On a trial of the lifting power at the shop, it was found that at the ordinary computation of a horse power being equal to the continuous lift of 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, this engine had a power equal to 50 horse power. Its weight is about seven tons; on a good hard road, it can readily be moved with from 15 to 20 pounds of steam, and as it is calculated to work with 150 pounds it will be seen that it has a large amount of spare power. It will be seen from the above description that this engine is simply a traction machine, and that it is adapted to the drawing through the surface a plow or series of plows on the same principle as the ordinary plow.

The system of plows adapted to this machine, and which have been applied to it are Fry's patent gang plow for the prairie. These consist of a series of shares fixed into a strong

frame, supported on three wheels. The frame itself is made to permit the plows to be placed so that they will cut a broad or a narrow furrow, within certain limits. The shares are made to turn a flat, thin furrow, about 14 or 15 inches wide, and from three to four in depth. As the whole system is for prairie land, of course the shares of the plow are constructed to meet the requirements, but any other form of plow, whether for lap or flat furrow could be used on these frames, which are really ingenious. At a trial of a frame with three plows in the gang, it was found that three horses could do very good work with them, and that a land of four and a half feet was turned over as easily as the ordinary single furrow of 15 inches with a pair of horses.

The engine with its plows, came out on Wednesday the 28th, for its first trial, but on that day, after going about half a mile, in turning a short corner, it was found that the guiding gearing was not stout enough, for it gave way, and the engine had to be taken back to the shop to have this part renewed, on a different plan. On Friday it again came out, but whilst progressing along the road on the way to the field, a pin that fastened the piston rod of one of the cylinders dropped out, and the rod was bent, and the cylinder head cracked. This caused a delay of another day.

On Saturday, the engine with its plow was got at work on a field in the rear of Capt. Ward's house, which he had put at the disposal of Mr. Waters. Here, after drawing the plow for some distance, a portion of the gearing of one of the wheels supporting the frame of the gang gave way, and did not permit a further trial that day.

The plows and engine, therefore, are yet to be tested, fully. It is impossible to affirm that on the lands for which these inventions are intended, they are not competent to do the work of turning over the land successfully, and economically. The engine and its gang of plows, cutting half a rod in width, moves at the rate of three miles per hour.—This work, followed for eight hours per day, thus allowing ample time for coaling and watering, would be equal to 24 acres per day. So far as it has yet had an opportunity of showing what it can do, the engine commends itself, but it has yet to be tested more thoroughly, and perhaps in some portions, remodeled, before it can be said to be perfect, or to fully meet the requirements that are demanded by agriculturists. In two or three points, it comes up to what is wanted, namely, 1st. Ease of management; 2d. Its capacity to do its work on a small supply of fuel. It is estimated that it will not require over a quarter of a ton of coal to run all day; 3d. The light amount of labor required to handle it, all wanted being an engineer, a fireman, and a guide for the plows.

For general culture, we are not prepared to say that this invention will yield us any peculiar advantage. In fact we believe that there is a great mistake made by all who have as yet turned their attention to the application of steam to the culture of land, and this mistake consists in always seeking to apply steam to the mere act of turning the soil in long rows or strips by means of traction, thus confining all operations to the one simple principle that has been known ever since the invention of the plow. A kindred spirit reigned in reference to railroad travel for many years. All locomotives and engines were constructed to travel on the common roads of the country for a number of years; but at last the principal of the rail was found out and put in practice, and then steam began to be felt as the great motive power.—Some discovery of a like nature will have to spring forth, before the application of steam to the tillage of the soil can be successfully and economically used. Meanwhile these inventions must have their day. But they are not what is wanted, after all.

Traction machines in England have not proved as successful or economical as stationary engines, with anchors, windlasses, and gearing, by which gangs of plows are drawn from one side of the field to the other. On some of the large estates, it has been found that the plowing and cultivating have been done at a cost of about two-thirds what the

same work would have cost if done by horses. Amongst the chief of these inventions, that of Fowler stands prominent, and to it was awarded the great prize of 500 pounds sterling, or \$2,500, which the Royal Agricultural Society hesitated for two or three years to award, hoping that something more efficient and less complicated would be presented. This year at the Warwick exhibition, the first premium was again awarded to Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Quinby and the Movable Comb Hive.

It was with no little pleasure that I saw, in the *New England Farmer*, for July, the positive testimony of Mr. Quinby in favor of the Langstroth movable-comb-hive. I had believed with him and thousands of others, that the old box was, after all that had been tried, the only thing worth trying, and I had set my face against every thing else as unworthy the care and expenditure of money and time called for. Instead of simplifying the hive inventors seemed to vie with each other in adding complication after complication. The great error into which they always ran was the attempt to exclude the moth from the hive by some intricate and complex device at the entrance.

Now every observing bee-keeper knows that the moth never injures his *strong stocks*—that only those which are feeble in numbers, or those that have become queenless, are attacked and destroyed by this universal enemy. If then inventors had expended their efforts in making a hive which would permit the apian to strengthen his weak swarm at pleasure, and give queens to queenless ones, they would very readily, and most effectually, have headed the bee-moth, or miller. Give us the complete control of the bees and comb, and we may defy moth and all other enemies and casualties. Let us have our hives so that we can examine, at any time, every comb, and every part of the inside thereof, and you place bee-keeping on a safe, and defensible and profitable footing.

It was reserved for Rev. Lorenzo L. Langstroth, of Philadelphia, to invent and bring into successful practice the "movable-comb" hive, by which these advantages are secured, and any bee-keeper may avoid all the evils attending upon the old plan, and secure to himself the benefits of a certain and successful business. Mr. L. devoted many years to experimenting and testing the various hives which had been used with partial success, and after many failures and alterations of hives, he hit upon the arrangement which is now being introduced to the attention of apiarists in this country and Europe, and which meets with universal favor.

Mr. Quinby, who is probably one of the ablest practical apiarists in this country, and whose name is known wherever an agricultural paper is taken, maintained a strict and safe conservatism in reference to this new hive, until he was fully satisfied of its advantages; and I would like to quote a few of his statements in the paper alluded to, for the benefit of those of your readers who are interested in this branch of rural employment. He says: "Most apiarists know that their stocks are quite liable in some seasons to overswarm, and have witnessed with regret, swarms too small to be worth any thing alone, continue to issue till the parent stock was reduced too much to contend successfully with the worms, and as a consequence, both old and new colonies would be lost. With the help of the movable frames, such ruinous operations can be prevented. A few days after the first, and just before the second swarm, the comb can be examined and all the queen cells removed but one. When the queen in that matures, it finds no opposition—quietly remains, and soon becomes the mother in the old stock. This operation cannot be performed with a hive in which the combs are ast.

"Artificial swarms are successfully made with but very little trouble, as follows: When most of the bees are out in the middle of the day, taking off the frames, looking them over carefully till the queen is found, when the frame containing her is put in an empty hive, setting that on the old stand, and putting the old stock in a new place. Enough bees will

return to the old queen to make the swarm. If done at the proper season, enough brood will be in the combs, together with those just matured, to keep the old stock sufficiently strong. If no queen-cells about finished are present in the stock, it is nearly always practical to procure one from some other with a queen nearly mature, to introduce and thereby gain several days in breeding.

"If from any cause a stock or swarm is weak, but otherwise healthy, it may be assisted by some strong colony, merely by taking a comb or two filled with brood and giving it to the weak one. In a few days the maturing brood will add materially to its strength. In the same way their winter stores may be equalized in the fall; some stocks will have too much and others too little. The changing of a few combs will make all right and benefit all. Nature had to provide drones for isolated colonies, and when we bring together a large number, this instinct for rearing drones is retained and each produces its number; when in reality there is no necessity in an apiary of fifty or a hundred stocks for any more drones than two or three colonies might produce. So many drones cannot be reared without much labor of the working bees, and cannot be supported afterwards without a great consumption of honey. Several patents have been granted, the chief merit of which is a trap to catch and destroy them. But with the movable combs we can take the matter into our own hands, and say in the spring whether we will have thirty, three hundred, or three thousand, reared in any stock. It is done by removing the comb, or any part of it, and substituting worker comb instead. Without these combs the bees cannot rear drones if they would. The loss of queens in most apiaries is a serious damage. Except within the first few days after its occurrence, there is no further means of ascertaining this fact, short of several weeks; by which it is often too late to save the stock. But with the frames it can be ascertained at any time; and after the young queen commences her maternal duties, only a minute or two are required to examine the brood combs; any cells containing eggs or brood indicates her presence. If she is lost another can be provided in time to save the stock.

"These are some, but not all, the advantages that I have found in the movable combs."

Having had experience on every point touched in these quotations, I can testify to their entire correctness, and I hope Mr. Quinby will continue his writings on the subject, for it is an important one to the country.

C. B.

Burr Oak, Mich., Aug. 20, 1859.

The National Fair.

All the railroads centering in Chicago, have made arrangements to carry stock and articles for exhibition, free, and visitors at half fare. A new as well as a most excellent feature in connection with the management of the fair will be its freedom from the nuisance of disgusting side shows, liquor stands and all such rowdy appliances, as by an act of the last legislature of that State the erection of booths and structures for refreshment, drinking, or rare shows, "within two miles of the fair grounds," is prohibited under stringent penalties. The fair commences on Monday the 12th inst.

Better Times.

Last Saturday our streets presented a more business like appearance than we have noted for months back. Our city was literally crammed with loads of wheat and other products, and it seemed as though the country had turned out for a grand carnival of trade and traffic. Wheat came in liberally, and on that day and the Monday and Tuesday following, the amount sold in town was 18,000 bushels, at 85 a \$1.00 per bushel—nearly all at the latter price.—*Jackson Citizen*.

The Railroad.

500 tons of rails for the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway have already arrived, and now on the Company's dock at this place.—A locomotive, for the track laying train has already been shipped, and will probably be here in the course of a week.—*Saginaw Enterprise*, 25th.

Wheat in the Northern Counties.

By way of contributing to the readers of the FARMER my "mite" towards the common stock of information, in regard to the wheat crop of the present year, I would state that the threshing machines have been busy among the farmers for several weeks, and a large portion, perhaps nearly half the wheat crop in this vicinity is already threshed. So far has the work advanced, that a tolerably correct estimate of the acreable product may now be formed. Public opinion has vacillated very much on this subject since the first of last June. Previous to the heavy frosts the appearance of the crop was one of the most promising we have ever seen; and the public mind was elate with the hope of an abundant harvest. After the frost, as is usually the case, there was a universal panic, and the thought of famine was depicted in every countenance—but when it was found that the wheat was not destroyed, the crop was subjected to another examination, and as it was found that such as was not killed was filling very plump and fine, expectation rushed to the opposite extreme, and farmers predicted the largest crop they had had for many years. Apparently content with this unanimous verdict of public opinion, few farmers gave their wheat any further examination. But just at this crisis the midge commenced its attack upon all such fields as were not far enough advanced to be beyond their reach, and the ravages thus produced were little dreamed of by the unobserving, until they began to thresh their crops. Still, as harvest drew on, the more observing of our farmers remarked that the ears retained their erect position and did not "cure" as they are wont to do when heavily loaded with grain. Upon threshing, the erectness of the ear was satisfactorily accounted for. The crop, which was ample in bulk of straw, turns out to be deficient in the half bushel. Ten bushels to the acre is the highest estimate that I can possibly place upon the average crop of this vicinity. Some few fields turn out 20 bushels, and upwards; but a much larger number are found to yield no more than from five to eight bushels. As to quality, it is fair, but nothing extra. With present and prospective low prices, farmers must make up their minds to continue to exercise a system of the most rigid economy, for at least one year longer. One favorable result is visible. Farmers are generally endeavoring to do their work better than ever before since the country was settled. The going crop will be well put in—and the husbandman will then hope on for another year, though I fear upon a frail tenure; for I look upon the wheat crop of our State, after a struggle of uncertain duration, as destined to yield to other and more certain branches of farm production. There will come a day that good wool, good mutton, good cattle, and good dairy products will be better appreciated by our farmers, than ever before.

G.
Goodrich, August 28, 1859.

A Premium Farm.

The following is the report made to the New York State Society of a farm of sixty acres of land, and to which was awarded the first premium for the best farm with cultivated land of not over fifty acres. I will repay a careful perusal, especially by those who find a difficulty in living on less than a half section and can hardly ever afford to pay for an agricultural paper for one year out of the surplus crop:

SOLOMON WALWRATH'S GRAIN FARM—CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

Mr. Walrath has in culture, crops and grass, thirty-five acres. The whole farming of Mr. Walrath, is very neat and thorough. He believes in eradicating weeds, thorough manuring and thorough culture. He plows from six to twelve inches deep, being governed by the nature of his soil, which is mainly of a gravelly loam with a mixed subsoil of sand and clay; no lime stone. Mr. W. believes that deep plowing, "one foot," gives him from fifty to one hundred per cent, increase over shallow plowing, of three or four inches. He has made experiments and satisfied himself that this is so, and that the deep plowing is of great benefit to succeeding crops; and the appearance of his farm certainly indicated complete success from his method of culture.

Mr. W. has practiced draining with manifest advantage. Mr. W. is very thorough in his manuring; he prepares a compost heap in his yard, and uses a compost of salt, ashes and plaster, to great advantage; uses his manure in a rotten or decomposed state, fifteen or twenty loads per acre. His manure is not under cover; but he is preparing sheds so that he can secure it, which he believes very important. The manure heap is covered with muck, and the urine from the barn is reserved and scattered over it with the wash

from the house; 100 to 150 loads made annually; manure spread broadcast on the field. For corn, it is plowed in about six inches, and the succeeding crop wheat; and ultimately his meadows are benefitted by this practice. Corn is also manured after up, and at second hoeing, with compost. Lime, plaster and guano have been used as a top dressing but not with sufficient advantage to continue them. Plows in manure generally; is not in favor of surface manuring.

CROPS.

Wheat oats, peas and oats, corn, beans, potatoes. Seed for wheat, two bushels; oats two; peas and oats, two and a half; beans, two; potatoes, ten.

These crops were looking well; his beans were planted twice as thick as usual, and were set as full as the vines would hold; and must yield double the usual crop, (the actual yield was fifty bushels and thirty eight lbs to the acre.)

Mr. W. cultivates his wheat as follows: Sows about 15th of May; plows just previous to sowing; sows broadcast; harrows lightly, both ways; applies the roller if land is in a dry state; otherwise omits rolling until the grain is up; wheat cut when the lower joints are green; bind and shock and cap; left in field until ready for barn. (Mr. W. made a trial of some Tuscan wheat, from Patent Office, but it was struck with rust and did not succeed as well as the Scotch.)

CORN.

Plants hills in rows north and south, three and a half feet apart, and two feet the other way. As soon as corn is up, uses the cultivator, and immediately after the hoe, to loosen soil about the hill; compost then applied around each hill, and also at second hoeing, about 1st July. Corn cut up near the ground, six hills to a bundle and four bundles to a stook, and remains until ready to husk; yield fifty-six bushels to acre; oats, fifty bushels; oats and peas, forty bushels. Since draining his land, has not been troubled with wheat midge. Seeds thoroughly with clover to diminish the wire worm; and constant tillage will ultimately destroy them. The grub difficult to manage. Has had no rot since draining his land among his potatoes, which are very fine. Hay; usual crop two and a half tons per acre. Six qts. timothy, and six qts. clover to the acre, for seed; sow after a spring crop and harrow lightly; white clover best adapted for dairy purposes.

Bog lands have been reclaimed by ditching; and all his crops except corn, have been raised with success on the reclaimed land; corn not tried. Weeds have nearly all been eradicated. The rule of the farm is to allow none to go seed, or to grow in the corners of fences, or in the highways adjacent to the farm. The culture of corn is a good crop to subdue weeds, Canada thistles and the yellow dock have proved the most troublesome.

STOCK.

Eleven cows, four calves, two horses; cattle native; very fine lot of cows; and from the appearance of herd, should judge that they were a cross with improved bulls. Butter, 1,100 lbs. from seven cows. The butter made is first quality; Turks Island salt used, and very lightly, the principle being, that if entirely freed from the milk it will keep good; 100 apple trees of grafted fruit, choice varieties; dozen each of cherry and plum trees. Trees are washed with soap-suds, and manure applied around the roots once a year. Mr. W. has successfully cleared some very unpromising land, covered with stones, and to great pecuniary profit. He has also been successful in cultivating lands infested with the Canada thistle.

His dwelling house is a very neat and comfortable one; his barns convenient and well arranged.

Fences—Has 200 rods stone wall, 200 rods rail fence; and 100 rods board fence; wall cost \$1.25 per rod; board the same, and rail sixty-two and a half cents, all in good order. Weighs and measures every thing raised, and keeps accurate accounts of the same, and can at any time, by reference to his books, ascertain what remains on hand, as well as what has been disposed of. His farm accounts are regularly kept, so as to ascertain all expenses and their nature; which is not only satisfactory to himself, but is deemed, and truly so, as indispensable to a successful management of a farm, as it is for a merchant; his produce finds ready market at all times at the farm.

The receipts of the farm this year \$1,082.88
Expenditures \$51.48
\$480.95

Giving \$270.95 over and above the interest on capital invested, making for the whole sixty acres, eight dollars per acre; and on the thirty-five acres under cultivation, sixteen dollars per acre; and nine dollars per acre and interest on whole capital; and this after deducting all the expenses of the family, provisions, &c., of every kind, and deducting taxes.

This farm is in a condition most creditable to the proprietor, and is farmed with great judgment, and has been redeemed from the

forest and put in the condition in which it now is, by the good judgment and skill of the owner, and presents a very handsome return for capital and labor invested. Seen in the midst of surrounding farms, it is indeed a sight most gratifying to the owner, and is and will continue to be a lesson of instruction: that is molding and will eventually redeem the farms around him. The committee are of the opinion that Mr. Walrath is justly entitled to the first premium for the best farm of less than fifty acres under culture, and recommend that the same be awarded him."

Picnics and their Uses.

"Down East," where we New England and Long Island Yankees hail from, a "picnic" is a "gathering together" of the people in selected parties, or *en masse* of hundred or more persons. Sometimes whole villages and neighborhoods turn out, old and young, rich and poor, professors and unprofessors, lawyer, doctor, deacon and parson, or preacher; the latter especially, for their services and company cannot be dispensed with, any how, among a "church-going" and picnic-going people. The place selected for the entertainment is some beautiful, romantic spot on the shore of some of those delightful little bays or inlets where the waters of the Atlantic ebb and flow. At an early hour the company are seen moving, some by water, others by land; fleets of beautiful sail-boats and row-boats laden with life and animation, which, with music, both vocal and instrumental, are inseparably connected with a Down East Picnic. Each family takes with them a goodly portion of ready-cooked provisions in variety, together with dishes, &c., in proportion. A long table has been erected under the trees, and at a given signal the heads of each household proceed to distribute and arrange the good things thereon. Meanwhile the boys have arranged the "clam bake"—another indispensable—which is done after the Indian style, as follows: The shell-fish are packed close together in one tier on the ground, dry brush are piled upon them and burned until they are done, when the ashes are swept off and the delicious contents of the shells are taken out in a way that none but true Yankee girls can do. From a long pole, resting upon croutches, hang suspended a row of old fashioned tea kettles, just boiling, ready for the tea and coffee. All things being ready, the horn is blown and the company gather around the table in the best humor imaginable, and with appetites sharpened by exercise and pure air. The person, who sits at the head of the table, performs the sacred duty of returning thanks to the Great Giver of every blessing, to which every thinking mind and feeling heart silently responds.—And then commences a feast which none but whole hearted people, who love their neighbors as themselves, can enjoy and appreciate. After the feast, the injunction "Let nothing be wasted" is acted upon by the matrons, and many nice "fragments" of provision finds its way into the poor man's basket. An oration or series of "stump-speeches" is now in order, after which the waters are again in motion with the moving of boats to and fro, joined with music, that sounds never so sweetly as when mingled with the voice of laughing waters and wafted along by the summer breezes. As the declining sun begins to hide itself behind the hills, the "old folk" are taking their departure for home, while the youngsters gather upon the green to "trip the light fantastic toe" in "just one civil quadrille," before bidding adieu to the festive scenes of the old and much beloved picnic grounds.

In a new country, such as Southern Michigan 30 years ago, the picnic consisted in the assembling together of the family around a cloth spread upon the ground in the shade of the traveling wagon, or some shady forest tree, or perhaps upon a box in the newly erected log-cabin—and sharing with a neighbor or an Indian, the smoking "Johnny cake" and savory venison. But those scenes are fast being numbered among the things that were—and the modern picnic of Yankee land is becoming an "institution" on the shores of those beautiful little lakes, such as Michigan and the Northwest can boast of. Here, it is true, we are deprived of the "clam bake," but the delicious fish so easily caught, and game so plenty, are excellent substitutes, and as to boats, convenient grounds and other picnic accommodations, they are already more plenty than profitable to the owners.

There is but one obstacle in the way of picnics in Michigan and the West, and that is: a lack of that spirit of friendship and sociability among farmers that should characterize the Christian, the philanthropist and the friends of progress and improvement generally. This is a hard charge, I know, but a residence here of more than nine years in a farming

community warrants me in taking this position. I do not say that there are no Christians or philanthropists among us, but I do say that we have become so habituated to incessant toil and close confinement at home, that we have forgotten to engage in those enter- tainments that tend to benefit our health and revive within us a spirit of cheerfulness and sociability, that marks the conduct of those who delight in keeping that blessed commandment, "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Farmers are a hard working class of people; they have many cares and perplexities and debts to encounter, and these very troubles are brought on by a habit of self-slavery and a spirit of animosity to his neighbor, who he fears is out-doing him. He takes no rest nor recreation, nor allows any to his family. See that faithful care-worn wife; for years she has toiled incessantly and her health is fast failing; she seldom visits the neighbors, on account of that old feud that happened years ago; she seldom spends an afternoon to entertain visitors, for she has become so un- sociable that people think they are not welcome there. So she stays at home, with the only consolation of "work, work, work, from early sun to sun." "The boys are never allowed a holiday—excepting Sundays!—

"Father says he must have that forty acres that joins us and we must lose no time in paying for it. I'm tired of this everlasting drudgery on a farm; when I'm twenty one you'll not catch me working this way. I'll try the seas or the store or Pike's Peak, anything but farming." The girls, too, must stay at home continually. How they "long to go out on a ride or to a picnic like other folks." "Oh, this never ending housework on a farm! if I ever live to get married, I'll not have a farmer for a husband, no sir-e! I'll not make a slave of myself—not I!" And thus, like the children of Israel, they "cry for deliverance." Now this is no fancy sketch—it's the scenes of every-day life around us, and no wonder that farmers are no more respected. No wonder the boys quit the farm as soon as they are of age, and the girls marry a "city gent." No wonder that poor mother was laid in her grave before she lived out half her days; and its no wonder that young man of thirty-five looks and moves like a sage of four score years and ten. He's a self-made slave; he has neglected the social enjoyments of life, and now the curse of a broken law is upon him.

How are these to be got rid of? is the question. Evils they are, we must all admit—this incessant toil and neglect of recreation and rest, that destroys the health and happiness of so many around us. My answer is, let every philanthropist and Christian in the land put forth their efforts to encourage innocent recreation for the young and social entertainments for the aged. Let them set the example by attending and encouraging picnics, sailing and fishing parties, &c., and let these entertainments be as often as once a fortnight in every community—and we shall see neighbors cheerfully talking and visiting together that have been at sword's points for years. That interview at the picnic has brought about a reconciliation. Those care-worn mothers feel no longer the burden of the household. The girls go about their work with rosy cheeks and cheerful songs. The boys work cheerfully and faithfully for that forty acres. The farmer moves with an elastic step and cheerful countenance, and the old farm itself is cheerful, for everything is cheerful them—and all on account of those fishing and railway excursions and picnics that have been attended to. And now, kind FARMER, I don't propose "reforming the Wolverines" in the way the "Doctor" tried to, but I am trying to do what I can to make people moral, healthy and happy, by affording them an opportunity to rest from their labors occasionally and unite harmoniously in that good old entertainment—the Picnic.

D. D. TOOKER.
Napoleon, Jackson Co., Mich.

The Rarey System.

The military commission appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, to report on the system of Rarey for breaking and training horses have made a long report, and conclude with the following remarks:

1. That Mr. Rarey's system is effective in subduing vice, if it naturally exists, and in eradicating that vice which is produced by fear or mismanagement, and in accelerating the breaking of young horses, and very much diminishing the chance of a young horse not naturally vicious acquiring vice in the process of breaking.

2. That being founded, with the exception of the first process of casting, on the system of gentleness and humanity, and encouraging confidence rather than fear, it recommends itself to all the better feelings of the man, as

well as the animal, and is likely to produce excellent results in that point of view.

3. For all veterinary operations in which it might be necessary to secure a horse from doing an injury to the operator and himself, the board are of the opinion that no method they know of in present use of casting and securing a horse is so good as that of Mr. Rarey.

The board, however, are not prepared to say that in every case indiscriminately, they consider that the process of casting a young horse should be adopted, thinking that, where time allows, a horse, by skillful and gentle treatment, might be trained to all that Mr. Rarey teaches without previous casting; though undoubtedly his method, if adopted, renders that nearly a certainty in a very short period, which might take a long time to effect under any other known system.

4. The board are not prepared to say that horses once trained under Mr. Rarey's system will not if subsequently mismanaged or neglected, return to former vicious habits or acquire new ones. But the same system is at hand to subdue them. Neither do they think that, though horses broken or trained on Mr. Rarey's system may be more docile, have more confidence in their riders and themselves, and be less liable to commit errors than horses broken by the usual system, that they will therefore be perfect and exempt from those sudden impulses which occasionally disturb the rider.

5. The board would observe that though Mr. Rarey's system is very efficacious in breaking in the intellect of a colt, and rendering him docile and willing to obey, it cannot supersede the necessity for the gradually training of a colt, to the performance of those feats which require pliability of the limb, and which can only be acquired by practice, and the aptitude for which differs very much in different horses. At the same time they consider it will shorten and expedite the matter.

The conclusion to which the board arrives is that Mr. Rarey's system is a good one.

That it would be beneficially adopted and practised by the cavalry; and that, to ensure the proper system being carried out, it would be advisable that Mr. Rarey should be employed to teach the system to certain members of each regiment; for, though the system may be explained by words or in writing, there is also required to carry it into execution a great degree of firmness and resolution, temper and patience, and a manipulation that requires to be seen by, and taught to, most men to render it successful.

Kalamazoo Horse Show.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph gives the following account of the preparations that are being made for the great Horse Exhibition to be held at that place in October next:

"A field of sixty four acres, in square form, and perfectly level, has been enclosed with a tight board fence, nine feet high; a track, one mile in circuit—80 rods straight on each side, and 80 rods curve on each end—and fifty feet wide, which makes one of the best tracks in the country, has been made, and the requisite buildings erected. These buildings are not temporary, but are substantial and handsome houses, made for the permanent use of the Association. They are five in number, viz: The main building, the President, Secretary and Treasurer's office, the Reporter's stand, the Judges' stand and the raised seats for spectators. The main building is 134 ft long, and consists of a central building 50 by 24 feet, with wings on each side, two stories high, and of gothic style. This will be used for Reception, Ladies' Dressing and Dining Rooms, and Ticket office. The Secretary's office is directly south, and will be used as the general business office of the association. It is a neat two-story building 16x28 feet. The Judge's and Reporter's stands are situated on the track, near its entrance or starting point, directly opposite each other, so that every deer can be directly noted. On each side of the Reporters' stand (which will be furnished with the requisite) are the raised seats for spectators, capable of seating several thousand people. These will be covered and secure against bad weather, and admirably arranged for overlooking the entire grounds.

The track above described is however, the most finished and perfect thing the Association have done. It is acknowledged and conceded by those who are most competent to judge, to be one of the best in the Union. It has a clay foundation, and has been scraped until it is as level and almost as smooth as a marble floor.

Some idea may be formed of the character and extent of the efforts made by the Association to render these grounds useful and attractive, by the fact that over twelve thousand dollars have already been expended in preparing them for the ensuing exhibition. And that we shall have the largest gathering and most satisfactory exhibition ever held in the West, is as sure as that the world will last till the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of October, or that there are admirers of the most beautiful member of the animal kingdom, and interest in his improvement."

The Garden & Orchard.

The State Agricultural Society and its Coming Fair.

Four weeks from the time when this shall be spread before the readers of the *FARMER* will usher in the next annual fair of the State Agricultural Society: — an institution which should be the pride of every good citizen, and a means of exciting emulation throughout the length and breadth of our State, among the producing classes: sustained, as it is, to some extent, at least, by means drawn from the pockets of the property holders of the State; and instituted for the purpose of exhibiting to the people the results of improved modes of culture, breeding and manufacture; and the means by which such results are secured.

In all organizations of this kind there is a tendency to favoritism, arising from the undue influence that prominent exhibitors may bring to bear, in various ways, upon the Society or its committees. Among persons who are opposed to the Society, or who occupy a position of indifference respecting it, this is a very common, not to say universal objection. This, in the estimation of the writer, is totally wrong, and directly calculated to strike at the root of all action in an associated capacity; ignoring, as it does practically, the obligation resting upon every member of society, to do his part for the benefit, improvement and elevation of the mass of community. In carrying on this work of improvement, "association," notwithstanding its liability to abuse, is, confessedly, one of the most potent elements of success. As in a political so in every other associated capacity, while man's nature remains what it is, the old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety," must remain true: and, while every citizen of the State is, in a degree, responsible for the existence of this society, and has a real stake in its success, he can by no means divest himself of the responsibility to exert his measure of influence for its elevation, efficiency and success: — a result which will always follow, just in proportion as such influence is general and effective; while the tendency to abuse will always be counteracted by the same means, and in the same degree.

The Society has a regulation by which any person is prohibited from serving on a committee, in a class in which he is an exhibitor. In compliance with the spirit, as well as the letter, of this obviously appropriate rule, it would seem that every right minded exhibitor should refuse to compete in any class, where, for any cause, he would be liable to even the suspicion of improper influences.

In the Horticultural Department, to which we wish especially to direct attention, the inducements to improper influence are comparatively slight; and few, if any such cases are believed to have occurred. Owing to the diffuseness of the lists in this department, no large premiums are offered; and, in consequence of this, apparently, and of the feeling heretofore alluded to, the exhibitions have often been comparatively meager, and the remark is occasionally heard, that, in this department, some of the county societies are decidedly in advance of our State institution. — This, if so, is not as it should be. The premiums of the State Society amply warrant the expense of competition, and a just State pride should induce the display, upon its tables, of the finest fruits from all parts of the State; furnishing to strangers from other States, what they very reasonably expect to find on such occasions: — an opportunity to form a just conclusion respecting the relative capacity of the various sections of our State for the production of fruits, as compared with each other, and, also, with other States.

Another weighty reason for this general display of fruits is found in the fact that varieties are not alike successful in all localities and, in the opportunity which such general display would furnish for the study of this fact, with reference to the selection of varieties for the regions where they may have shown themselves more especially successful. When we consider that, probably, one fourth of the capital of the State, invested in cultivated lands, is devoted to the production of fruit, while fully three fourths of what should be its income, is lost in consequence of improper choice of varieties, and ignorance of the best modes of cultivation and management, the importance of this particular can hardly be over-estimated.

Premiums are also annually offered for the best seedlings exhibited. With the extension of fruit-culture, the fact has been gradually developed, that fruits are generally most successful in the regions where they originate; hence it is the true policy of each State, and section, to bring out its most promising seedlings, and institute comparisons between them

and our standard varieties for the purpose of sifting out the really valuable ones, and as signing them a suitable position before the community. The writer is acquainted with several varieties, apparently of the finest quality, which should be exhibited in this class, and which, if so exhibited, could hardly fail to elicit premiums.

We would then urge fruit growers generally, to bring on the specimens, and let this department be filled up. Do not delay till the last hour for the selection of your specimens, but let the earlier varieties, especially, be selected in season, even before they are quite mature, and deposited in some place of safety: — a cellar, or, — better still, — an ice house; where the ripening process can be retarded. Specimens should always be chosen of perfect form, with the stem and calyx perfect; and should be handled with the utmost care, to prevent the slightest bruise; and, if they are to be carried far, they should be carefully packed in chalk, waste paper, or some other yielding substance, to ease the jolts to which they may be subjected in transportation.

Each variety should be carefully packed to prevent the mixing of similar varieties, and also, separately and legibly named. When there are reasons to suppose that the true name is not known, the local one should be given with a mark of doubtfulness attached, and the attention of the proper committee invited to it.

Varieties of local name, or of doubtful origin should be accompanied by a succinct history of their origin, so far as known; and, also, a concise description of both tree and fruit. This is, by the rules of the Society, made indispensable in the case of seedlings competing for premiums.

T. T. LYON.
Plymouth, Aug. 27th 1859.

Blooming the Double-Yellow Rose.

We shall never tire of the theme. Every season brings out something else about roses. At each rose gathering the conversations of Rose amateurs with practical growers, as nurserymen and gardeners, are like rose suckers — the best of the sap flows that way; and a beginner in culture would prick up his ears at such talk, and believe every drop of that sap was "organized," as they say when that sap is united with the solid parts. Then, if I could tell a quarter of what I heard in the Hanover Square Rooms the other day, who could count all the pricked ears? But, having heard that side of the story, and missed the Miss *Isabella Grey*, the American beauty from the "Southron" States, and the old yellow rose, which is as good as she, if we could get the goodness out of them — and why not?

The reason is plain enough about *Isabella*. — She is not sufficiently rooted in our soils and customs, and, like other beauties, she is too much overworked in the drudgeries incident to the "bring out" of such young ladies into our fashionable world; therefore, there is every hope that she will be as she has been reported to be in her earlier days — a perfect beauty, and as sweet as a rose or a tea-caddy. Not so, however, the oldest of all our roses, the "double yellow," notorious for refusing to expand its flower buds. Two hundred years since it was just the same, and had the same character; but they had a way of managing to bloom it then which has been forgotten, or all but lost. Something of this practice was mentioned within the last ten years, but I forgot where; and the very last experiment I made at Shrubland Park was this very plan, but it was only half finished when I left. It is strange if I have not mentioned it somewhere in the *Cottage Gardener*, but I forgot whether I did or not.

Samuel Gilbert was allowed to have been the most practical and the best authority for roses among the men of his time; and in his "Vade Mecum" he tells of the way to flower the double yellow rose to perfection. I shall first give his plan in his own words, and then my own experiment, as far as it went. First of all, however, I must apologise for keeping this old book so long; but there are several passages yet which I wish to work in as the time comes round. — *Rosa lutea flore pleno*, the double-yellow rose, smaller shoots and leaves, of a paler yellowish-green than the single kind; the flowers very thick and double. Its glory consists in its form and color." — He mentions two other inferior varieties of it, and the single yellow; and after saying that worked roses were not so good, or so thrifty to bear as on their own roots, he goes on to say — "The double-yellow bears not so well, when thus natural [that is, on its own roots,] nor in the sun as other roses, but must be placed in the shade; and for its better bearing and fairest flowers, first, in the stock of a Frankfort rose [as Gilbert's father-in-law, Mr. Rea, well advised] put in the bud of a single-

yellow rose near the ground, which will quickly shoot to a good length. About a foot higher in that sprout put on it the bud of a double-yellow rose, the best kind which growing, keep suckers from the root [as in all other roses inoculated], and rub off all buds but of that kind desired. — When big enough to bear, the preceding winter prune it very near, cutting off all the small shoots, and only leave the bigger, cutting off the tops of them also so far as they are small. In the spring when it buds for leaves, rub off the smallest of them [this is our disbudding], and when it buds for flower, if too many, let the smallest be wiped off, leaving so many of the fairest as you think the strength of the tree may bring to perfection, which should be a standard then up to a wall, and rather shaded than in too much heat of the sun, and in dry weather sometimes watered, by which means you may expect fair and beautiful flowers, such that will recompense you in their propagation."

Now, is that not a most remarkable passage on the practice of the rose grower two hundred years back? for it is just so long since Gilbert's father-in-law acted thus. Let the Messrs. Rivers, Paul, Lane, Francis, Cranston, Tiley and Turner unite, and see if they can suggest a better mode for the management of any briar rose whatever. Let even the *Cottage Gardener* attempt the task, and my word for it, Gilbert was a rose grower to the backbone, and would bloom *Isabella Grey* to perfection.

It was only in 1850, or 1851, that it was thought a tremendous novelty and innovation for the *Cottage Gardener* to recommend and describe the summer pruning in July of all the Hybrid, Chinese, and other roses of their stamp. Yet will you believe it, I now find that that was the common practice of Gilbert and his father-in-law? but they "sheared" their plants after they went out of bloom, and pruned them in winter and spring. — "Shearing off" the young wood at the end of spring, "for retarding the blowing," was also a common practice then.

The first question is, what is the rose here called the *Frankfort* Rose, which seems to have been the *Manetti* stock of Gilbert's time? I think I know that rose; but you had better take Gilbert's own description of it, if you mean to try to bloom the old double-yellow, and keep to the letter of his plan. — *Rosa Francofurtensis*, the Frankfort Rose, hath the button [fructification] under it bigger than any other, the flower thick and double, of a bluish-red color, and sweet scent, but seldom open fair, but curled and crumpled.

This is the stock to work the yellow rose on first, and the double-yellow on that, or double

worked as we say.

When we have a stock for any particular purpose, either for flowers or fruits, ten to one if all the kinds will "take" on it, as we say; in that case, all the kinds which do not take on the particular stock are debarr'd from the "purpose." Here another move takes place. Some kind, on the other hand, does better on this stock than on the wilding, or crab, or whatever the original may have been; and this bettermost graft is used extensively in the first grafting or budding. The shy kinds are worked on the bettermost, so that there are three distinct parts in such worked plants; first, the stock, the bottom part, then the union stock, and then the head. What is the best "union" for the double-yellow rose? Gilbert used the single yellow, which he describes as growing as high as the damask, the young shoots full of small, hairy prickles, of a dark reddish color, small leaves, single flowers, but five leaves [petals] a-piece, of a pale-yellow color, being naturally a wild rose." Is that the yellow Austrian, or what?

The union rose which I worked for my experiment was the *Persian Yellow*, the second best yellow briar we know of. The old double yellow itself being still the first and fairest yellow briar in the world. My stock was the common *Boursault*, because it grew the best on the chalk; but being such a spawner from the roots, the moment it is checked in growth it is not fit for stocks at all. But, indeed, any of the dwarf-rose stocks which are now in use will do for the double-yellow briar just as well as the *Frankfort*, or *Manetti*, and the single *Austrian* Briar will make a capital union. See that neither the stock nor union has a bud that will ever start above ground. I have no faith whatever in "rubbing off" and "pulling" suckers; not but the practice would do, but Argus himself could not see to all his roses, if he were a gardener in these days; and, if he were an amateur, he would be thankful for being relieved from any unnecessary call upon his time; and that it may be unnecessary to look after suckers from properly prepared stocks we all ought to know it to be quite true.

But I incline to believe that the single-yellow

brier of Gilbert is lost, and that it was the parent of the double one we now want to bloom freely, for he describes the "*Rosa Austriaca flore Phoenicea*" in all parts like the last [the single yellow]; the chiefest difference in the color of the flowers, the inside of the leaves [petals] of a fine scarlet, and the outside of pale brimstone color."

For watering roses and all manner of plants there is nothing better than old Gilbert's plan:

"Use not well water for tender plants, for it is so strained through the earth, or rather barren sands or rocks, and for want of the sun so chill and cold, that, having no nourishment — rather the contrary — doth more hurt than good. Rivers that run quick and long on sharp gravel are little better; but if you are forced to use such, let it stand some time in tubs in the sun mixed with dung. — Let the quantity and quality of the dung mixed with the water be according to the nature of the plants [hear]. If your plants be great growers and require heat, then put horse dung into your water. If your water be bad, then put dung into it to help it; let it stand in the sun and open air uncov'd. — If your plants be fine and tender, then put the sheep or cow dung, deer or asses' dung, into the water. The worse the ground, and the more barren, be sure to put in the more dung. Take care you water no plants with standing stinking ditch water; for sweet water [this liquid manure] not too clear, and fresh mould, is as proper for tender plants as sweet and clean food, warm and clean lodging, for tender and fine-bred persons." Rain water and river water, into which the drainage of towns runs, and large ponds exposed to the sun, he also dilates on and recommends.

"In summer or all warm seasons, the evening is the best for watering: because the water will have to sink into the earth and the plants attract it before the sun heat exhales it; but in winter, or cold weather, the morning is the most proper time, that the superfluous moisture may be evaporated ere the cold nights overtake you, and chill, perhaps kill, a tender plant." To water by "filtration" is a most excellent system in summer, and will, probably, be quite new to some thousands of our readers: — "A plant that delights in moisture, or a drooping plant that you think water will preserve, may be watered by filtration — i. e. set an earthen or wooden vessel full of water on a brick near your plant, that all the water may be higher than the earth. Wet a thick woollen list. — Put one end of it with a stone or bit of lead, into the water, that it may keep to the bottom. Lay the other end on the ground near the root of your plant, and the water will distil out of the bowl, or pot, through the list; because that part of it out of the water hangs lower than that within." And that is watering by filtration; which was also a common practice in my younger days for some rockwork plants, for the large scarlet Lobelia, and for a great number of mothers of crossed flowers. While they are bearing the seeds a bit of worsted thread will do.

In 1832 I saw a large common watering pot by the side of a plant, with a hole near the bottom not bigger than the point of a pin could enter; and that small hole drained the pot in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, I forgot which; and the pot was filled daily for months. I forgot the plant, but it was in a lovely garden belonging to a worthy clergyman near Maidenhead — the Rev. Mr. Whately; and Mr. Dods, sen., the father of Sir J. Cathcart's gardener, was with me at the time. I have often thought how much labor might be saved to amateurs by some such slight and effectual contrivances as these; but I would not encourage anything that would defeat the effect of plants or plant-beds. Every plan of the kind should be so contrived as to be entirely out of sight; but there is not the slightest difficulty in supplying a constant and a certain quantity of water to any plant in the garden every day and night throughout the summer, or to a certain bed, or to all the beds, and nothing of the arrangement to be seen. — *D. Beaton, in Cottage Gardener.*

Cutter Strawberry.

This new claimant for public favor is thus described by J. W. Manning, of Reading, Mass., in the *Maine Farmer*:

"I think it worthy of general introduction from the fact that it has uniformly borne far more fruit than any other of the popular sorts, with the same treatment. It is of excellent quality, possessing the native flavor true to nature, for it was first taken from the wild pasture, a native seedling of New Hampshire. It is a strong grower, hardy, and endures the winter without covering. Berries of even size, very large, many of them four inches in circumference; color, light red; form, obtuse cone with a neck, easy to hull.

"I gathered fruit from the bed thirty-five

days in succession, five to eight days longer than any other variety. I cultivate, on the same kind of soil and with precisely the same treatment, the Hovey Seedling, Boston Pine, Jenny Lind and Early Virginia; the two last were small; the two former produced some very large berries, but on the whole very uneven in size. None of these produced so much fruit by at least one half as the Cutter.

"I had partly covered with strawberries about one-fifth of an acre, on which were an orchard of apple trees, some of them four inches in diameter; 150 grape vines, some of them in bearing; 130 currant bushes, in bearing; 50 hills of improved rhubarb; walks, &c. About one-third of the ground was occupied by the Cutter strawberry; the other two-thirds by the aforesaid varieties. The plantation produced 500 boxes. Had the whole been of the Cutter variety, 600 boxes would have been low enough to estimate the crop at, considering the relative bearing qualities.

"My soil is sandy loam and gravel. I prefer leached ashes as a fertilizer, well mixed in a deep mellow soil; it will pay to make it two feet deep.

"August and September, according to my experience, is a proper time to set out a plantation; much fruit may be obtained the following year."

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

To the Vines of "Vineland."

New "Vinelands" for another Rhine! New Banks for Blue Moselle! New lands of Promise! and new Wine To treat New-Comers well! No Etna-crags! no lava rills! No black Vesuvian cliffs!

Now stake one Vine on Georgia's Hills, To ten on Teneriffe's!

Now down with all the old-field pines!

Now death to yellow sedge!

Ye blood-red gullies! blush with wines,

Celestial to the edge!

For what doth make a land appear

The *loveliest* of lands;

So soft through exile's parting tear,

So warm in welcome hands!

The Vine! the Vine! In all the lands Beneath its light and bloom,

Most golden of the "Missal bands"

That bind the "Book" of—Home!

New Vinelands for another Rhine!

New oaks for blue Moselle!

New Lands of Promise and—"New Vines

That also promise well!"

Southern Cultivator.

Lawn Mowing Machines. The *Horticulturist* says when once the worth of lawn mowing machines becomes thoroughly known, they will revolutionize the lawns all through the country. The machines now for sale operate by hand, and will operate quite close to trees or shrubs. One of the chief difficulties in procuring a good thick velvety lawn is the mowing of it often enough, and at the right time. These machines help in this respect, and hence their value.

The Pansy.

To prevent the pansy from dwindling, frequently divide the roots and give fresh soil; but mere dividing does not produce the best plants. Take a slip with or without roots, not one of the plump shoots, for these do not root so readily, but one of those pieces that have not yet flowered. Insert this two-thirds its length in the soil, keep shaded for a week if no roots; it will soon make a thrifty plant. When well rooted and in full vigor, if in moderately rich soil, this young plant will produce the largest flower it is capable of producing; they will continue large so long as the plant is young and thrifty, after which, and particularly during the hot months, it will gradually "run out" again. Treat it from cuttings again and you have the history of fine pansies so far as the plant you have to deal with is capable of producing; that is, if you have first class pansies you can keep them so by continual propagation from cuttings. The pansy wants a sandy or gravelly soil, made rich by thoroughly decomposed manure. — *Maine Farmer.*

Aloes for Aphids.

A writer in the *Cottage Gardener* says that four ounces of aloes and four ounces of soft soap dissolved in a gallon of soft water will kill all the species of aphides. Dip the shoots of infested trees or plants into the wash if you can, if not syringe them with it.

How to keep Sweet Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Oskaloosa Herald* gives his method of keeping the sweet potato through the winter.

"I use dry sand to put them up in — it don't matter how the sand is dried, in a kiln, in a log heap or in the sun, so it is dry, that is all that is required. I prefer drying in a log heap, as it costs at least four times less, and is just as good. Any family that has a little room with a stove in it, may keep a box or two of eight or ten bushels, without much inconvenience. The boxes must be raised six or eight inches from the floor, and they must not be nearer than four inches of the wall. Fill the box with potatoes, and then put in sand, cover the potatoes with sand. There is a good deal said about kiln-dried sand, but it is all fudge. I have also known them kept well in buckwheat chaff. In order to

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

The Summer Grazing of Stock.

FROM THE LONDON FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

The summer grazing of horses is a subject which is very seldom treated upon by any writers upon the management of horses. In fact it is not one upon which much of importance can be said, still there are various points of management connected with summer grazing which are well worthy of consideration, to which in this short paper it is my intention to allude, and chiefly as connected with ordinary grazing and its benefits.

Youatt says, "The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. To a degree, which no artificial sennit or diuretic can reach, it carries off every humor that may be lurking about the animal. It fines down the roundness of the legs; and, except there is some bony enlargement, restores them to their original form and strength. There is nothing so refreshing to their feet as the damp coolness of the grass into which they are turned in April or May; and nothing so calculated to remove every enlargement and sprain as the gentle exercise which the animal voluntarily takes while his legs are exposed to the cooling process of evaporation that is taking place from the herbage on which he treads. The experience of ages has shown that it is superior to all the embrocations and bandages of the most skillful veterinarian. It is the renovating process of nature, where the art of man fails."

This is a clever and concise summary of general benefits derived from the summer grazing of horses, and applies alike to all breeds, from the high-bred Arabian to the common cart-colt.

I am well aware that the summer grazing of racing horses and hunting horses is confined, in too many cases, to the loose box, and a moderate supply of green food. This may be quite right practice with a few superb horses, to whom accidents are more to be feared than failing health or groggy legs; but to the whole of these classes of horses it would greatly tend to promote their permanent utility; their powers of endurance, strength, and action, if they were permitted to graze at pleasure during the months of May, June, and July, or so long as they are not injuriously annoyed by the insect tribe, or that their feet suffer from galloping over hard pasture grounds.

The state and condition in which these horses are kept for work, are by no means a bad preparation for summer grazing. It is however, still more desirable that the little remaining flesh these animals carry should be further reduced, so that the change of flesh they obtain from the grazing should be as far as possible a renewal, and with it I apprehend a renovation of the vital powers, or constitution as it is generally called. For this purpose it is simply requisite to reduce their allowance of food and not do it by physic or medical treatment; "Doctor Green" will do all that more satisfactorily. There may be good reasons for a resort to blistering the legs prior to being turned out; but too much caution cannot be exercised upon this point, as old swellings and enlargements of the leg often give way to milder means. Blistering is acted upon as a counter-irritant, upon the principle that no two intense inflammations can exist in neighboring parts at the same time. "Hence," says Youatt, "we blister the sides in inflammation of the lungs; the abdomen in that of the bowels; the legs in that of the cellular substances surrounding the sheaths of the tendons, or the sheaths themselves, and the coronet or peel in inflammation of the navicular joint." One point of importance to be borne in mind relative to blistering legs, is that it is apt to degenerate into grease; another point to be observed in reference to these peculiarly high-fed animals is, that if they are found to be laying on flesh too fast, they must be bled; but it is seldom requisite, and is often attended with unfavorable results. The removal to a less nutritious pasture would generally suffice. It is never desirable to graze several of these animals together; but they must have company, and a quiet old horse or a donkey is often introduced to the pasture with good effect. Their habit is to play and gallop about; and if not provided with a companion of their own species, they will generally greatly annoy the other stock of the field in their playfulness.

THE NAG HORSE OR ROADSTER.—These horses are for the most part (in the country, at least) turned to grass early in the spring, and are continually grazing in the night, and at work by day. When off their journey or their daily work, they receive a feed of corn, and are then "turned afield" at night. In this way they do their work well, and keep in admirable condition. Should they, however, be required for a journey at a quick rate, they are usually taken up for a day previous, and are supplied with dry food exclusively. They will thus perform it without inconvenience or injury.

THE DRAY OR CART-HORSE.—The farm-horse throughout the country is generally managed as the nag or roadster, and as named above; but when fatted for purposes of sale, he is turned to the best pasture the farm will produce. He is usually worked up to five or six years old, and disposed of according to the class to which he is best adapted. If he makes up a large and powerful animal, he is sold to the dealer for a dray-horse; but if he fails to make himself fat, or his dimensions and nobility of character is below the recognized standard, he has to fill the more humble, but not less useful station of a cart or farm horse; and it is the pride and glory of many farmers to work this higher class of horses, although horses of much less value are quite as well suited to their purpose, and are worked at far less risk of loss. This is a matter of taste, and I had almost said luxury. I am far from withholding this splendid gratification to the spirited farmer who can afford it; but it is only such men who should be thus encouraged; the man with moderate means should forego it.

YOUNG HORSES—YEARLINGS.—These, like young cattle, if well wintered, are almost rendered safe for a summer's grazing; but to turn out to luxuriant grass a yearling in poor condition, is a very doubtful course, rendering him liable to all the ills that young animals are heirs to, i. e., catarrhs, swelling of glands, bronchitis, pneumonia, followed by roaring, wheezing, &c., &c. Then again, scouring, colic, inflammation of bowels, &c., ensues; and unless subjected to the most careful treatment, death or permanent bodily weakness is the concomitant result. Two-year-olds are by no means so much to be cared for. Give them a good pasture and plenty of room, and they are sure in a healthy state, to make themselves fat. The usual course with horses is to turn them into fields, with the general stock of the farm, in the proportion of one to about five acres; they will in this way not do much to diminish the quality of grass, for they love to graze those precise spots not well relished by other stock, such as footways, roadways, furrows, grip-bottoms, and the like. If grazed for sale, they should be put into the fattening pastures, and, if necessary, pushed forward, with a feed of corn daily, as dealers much prefer a truly well-fed colt, and will give a much higher relative price for him, than if below the proper standard.

MARES AND FOALS.—Too little attention is paid to mares as breeders. They are generally kept on the farm for service as workers, and if they breed a foal all well and good.—This is not quite right. A mare should be rested, and in season should be turned to graze some little time before foaling, a few days at least. After foaling she should have a sheltered pasture or a hovel to run into at pleasure; and if grass is scanty, she will require a feed of corn daily. I wish more particularly to call attention to the proper grazing of mares and foals. "It is the most important period in the life of the horse; and if from false economy his growth is arrested, his puny form and want of endurance will ever afterwards testify the error that has been committed." Thus again, says Youatt; and is perfectly true. It is only in this early stage of the foal's growth that most attention is required. After a time, or some five or six weeks, the mare may be put to slight work; but then it is not without injury to the foal, even if never so well fed. To bring up a good foal, the mare ought to have the summer grazing in the ordinary pastures, and a short time previous to weaning she should have a feed of corn daily, so as to induce the foal to partake of it, in order that it may be continued to him when weaned, as it is then essential to his full progress, and to compensate for the loss of his dam's milk. He should also be turned to the eddies or after-math, till taken up for the winter.

THE SUMMER GRAZING OF SHEEP.—First, the pastures. It is impossible to graze sheep advantageously unless the pastures are prepared and preserved in a fruitful and profitable state throughout the summer. The preparation of the pasture will depend much on the nature and kind of pasture, i. e., meadow-grass, clovers, seeds, sainfoin, tares, or other artificial grasses: be they of whatever kind, it will be requisite to lay them in early in the spring, or during the winter, so as to be in readiness as early as possible to take the sheep stock immediately after they have finished their winter food. The ordinary pasture grasses may be winter grazed up the 1st of February, but all other kinds should be rested during the whole winter, and not be stocked till they have commenced their spring growth, and the stronger that growth the better.

THE EWE FLOCK.—The commencement of ordinary grazing will be with the ewe flock. In almost every district throughout the United Kingdom the ewes pass through the lambing season on the turnip crop, or they are fed on pastures from the turnip or man-

gold crop—generally the latter in the present improved order of things. As soon as the lamb is of sufficient strength and growth, the ewe is drafted on to a field of reserved grass or seeds, clovers, &c., there also to be sparingly supplied with mangolds or turnips. She is thus fairly launched into the summer's grazing, and, generally, as the respective grasses become sufficiently fruitful and well-grown, the mangold or turnip supply ceases. This, however, should be cautiously done.—It is best to keep a supply, however scanty, so long as the farm can afford it, and then to be followed by limited rations of cake, which should be continued to the lambs during the whole summer. The supply of cake should be continued to the time of shearing, when that to the ewes might cease; but provision should be made so that it might be continued to the lambs throughout the summer. This every breeder can contrive as best suits his convenience. At the time of weaning the ewes should be taken to the most inferior pasture of the farm for a few days, to moderate and rectify their milk: the lambs to remain, and a slight increase of cake to be given them. It is now proved beyond a doubt that a moderate allowance of linseedcake to ewes while suckling is of incalculable advantage both to ewe and lamb: it keeps both in admirable condition, and prepares them for their winter keeping; so that but little loss ensues by death, and the extra produce of wool alone nearly suffices to cover the cost of cake. In the common course of summer grazing it is usual and advantageous to intermix the sheep stock of various ages, but generally the ewes and hoggets of a flock take the inferior pastures of the farm, and the fattening sheep take the stronger and most fattening pastures.—Young cattle, also, and one or two horses in a field, is a good and profitable commingling of the farm stock—the cattle to consume the bents and rougher grasses, the horses to eat up the grass of the coarse furrows, paths, roadways and the like. As the lambs grow and thrive they eat more, and a change or easing of the pasture must take place. This should be done by selecting all such sheep as appear to have thriven the least, and promote them to a better pasture, or to an eddy or clover aftermath. The summer grazing of lambs ought to finish by about Michaelmas at the furthest, when they should be put to their winter keeping. The ewes will by this time require drafting: those not intended for further breeding purposes to be placed to winter keeping for fattening; the remaining, or breeding ewes, might remain on the pastures, or be run or placed thinly over the stubble fields; in any case taking care that they be kept in a satisfactory and improving state; if otherwise when put to tup, a scanty fall of lambs may be expected in the spring, and those not of the strongest character. These are minor points, but well worth every grazier's attention, as the prosperity of his flock mainly depends thereon.

THE GRAZING OR FATTING SHEEP.—Every breeder and grazier is now turning his careful attention to promote the early maturity of his flock. It is now becoming the almost universal custom to accomplish the fattening and the preparation for market of all the sheep stock not required for breeding purposes at an early age. Fattened sheep now seldom exceed twenty-one months, and are only shorn once. If, however, they are kept longer, it is the breeds of larger growth, producing more valuable fleeces of wool, and which are therefore shorn a second time.—The Downs of every shade and character are all fattened early. The modern and very valuable breeds of "half-breeds" are all got off early. The Leicesters are also generally fed off at an early age. The Cotswolds and Longwools are perhaps the longest on land, but their immense increase in weight, and the extra quantity of wool they produce, fully compensate for any delay in their final fattening and transmission to market. There are various modes of fattening this sheep stock, according to the precise character of the pastures upon which they are grazed. The best mode on the common grass fattening pastures is this: Let the pasture be laid in for the most part during the winter, or certainly not later than the 1st of February. It will then have time for the soil to lighten, the roots to expand, and the blades of grass to put forth. When it is greened over, i. e., the grass itself is fairly seen, it is ready for a partial stocking, and a few of the best sheep may be drafted into it, so that they may be getting forward ready to be sent to market as the pasture requires easing in the summer. As the pasture improves, more may be added, according to the requirements of the pasture; for if must be borne in mind that these fattening pastures must be kept in a true fattening state, or the sheep will not thrive fast enough.

They must be kept short, thick, and one uniform growth of from 1½ to 2 inches in length. No tufts or hassocks must on any account be permitted to accumulate or stand. For this purpose a horse or two in a field, as already noticed, or a few young cattle, as "benters," are desirable adjuncts to good sheep grazing; and, if my readers won't smile, I would say a small flock of geese would be an additional help to the well-doing of the sheep. They crop the long coarse blades of grass, the buttercups, the sorrel, many weeds, and other not very desirable herbage. Failing all this, the seythe must be used. If the pastures can be kept thus right and nutritious, the sheep will merely require the shepherd's attention, and to be left as undisturbed as possible. They will each, almost to a sheep, soon know his own peculiar place of lairage, and will in equal weather generally resort to it, or near it, and they very seldom require removal to another pasture. Our best sheep-grazing lands will thus admirably fatten the stock put upon them; but should the land and herbage not be of the first class order, then resort must be had to corn or cake to bring them equally forward. It is exceedingly good practice, too, on almost any land, as it not only helps the best lands to fatten them faster, but it enables all lands to carry more stock, and adds greatly to their grazing powers. Grass lands are amazingly improved by this mode of grazing. The writer has about seventy acres of grass land upon which this process has been practiced with great success; and if the prices of wool and mutton retain their present rates, he will adopt it upon the grass of his whole occupation. Inferior grass lands have thus been converted into very useful fattening pastures, carrying a large amount of heavy sheep. The number of sheep fattened per acre upon these and similar lands would average about seven light-wooled, and six to seven heavy-wooled sheep; and what is remarkable this year is, that the light wool is not worth so much per lb, as the heavy wool. We are speaking of fattening pastures, not of the general pastures devoted to grazing the breeding flock and store stock: these may be depastured in greater numbers. It is superfluous to add that these grazing lands must be kept clear of weeds, i. e., thistles, nettles, ragwort, and every other pest.

Best Time to Cut Timber for Fencing.

Late autumn is the best time for felling timber for almost any purpose, and it is particularly so when the timber is to be worked up into rails or stakes, or posts for fencing.—At that season of the year the new wood has arrived at its complete maturity, and and there is less sap and albumen in timber than there is at any other season of the year, which albumen, when exposed to the influence of the weather, hastens the decay of timber. If timber be cut and split out in the latter part of autumn, the seasoning process is much more gradual and perfect, because the grain of the timber contracts more evenly and uniformly, rendering the timber firmer, and less porous, and less cracked and checked, than when it is cut at many other seasons of the year. Besides this, timber that is cut in late autumn, and split out, or sawed out before spring, will not "powder post" nor be injured by the worms working in it, nor be injured by dry rot, as is the case with timber, many times which has been cut at some other seasons of the year. Fence posts and stakes, particularly, no matter what the kind of timber may be, when felled and split out in late autumn, will outlast other posts and stakes, of the same kind of timber, which may be cut at a different season of the year, by several years, according to the time it may be cut. Reason teaches us that this is so, and the experience of the most successful experimenters in timber, furnish the most indubitable testimony to substantiate the fact.

The treatment which timber receives, immediately after it has been felled, affects its durability, and also its firmness and tenacity, to a much greater degree than many are wont to suppose. For this reason, many farmers, in experimenting on the durability of timber, have failed, almost entirely to allow this consideration to have any influence at all. If timber, which is intended for rails, stakes and posts, be felled in late autumn, and allowed to remain in the log for six or eight months, or half that length of time, with some kinds of timber, its durability will be more or less affected, according to the kind of timber, and no after-treatment will make it as durable as it would have been had it been split out immediately and placed in a favorable situation for seasoning. Timber for posts, or stakes, ought always to be split out and seasoned, nearly, or quite, one year before they are set in the ground. A post, or

stake, which is set in the ground, when it is green, will not last half as many years, as a general rule, as they would have lasted if they had been seasoned well before they were set in the ground.—*Todd's Report*, in N. Y. State Trans.

FARM MISCELLANEA.

Oil for Machines.

Many of our farmers are running some kinds of machinery, and it is important that they should not be deceived by representations relative to substances fitted to take the place of oil. A careful experiment has been made on the Central Railroad, in regard to the comparative value of whale and metallic oils, which resulted in showing a great difference in favor of whale oil. In running a single train one hundred and three days, one-half of the journals were lubricated with whale oil, consuming 28½ gallons, costing 50 cents per gallon; the other half with metallic oil, consuming 27 gallons, costing \$1.34.

Valuable Colts.

The Hillsdale Standard says Mr. E. Vankenbergh, of that village sold a span of three year old colts to a gentleman from St. Louis, for \$700. They are of Morgan stock. Mr. V. has within six years raised colts from two mares, from which he has received \$1,400. He has some valuable stock horses and cattle, which may be seen on the Blackmar farm.

Agricultural Colleges—Great Liberality.

Dr. Bradwell, of Bainbridge, Ga., has offered to be one of one hundred men, who will give \$1,000 each for the establishment of an Agricultural College in Georgia. The Southern Cultivator says, that H. D. Cole, Esq., of Marietta, seconds this proposition of Dr. Bradwell, by expressing his willingness to be one of the hundred men. Mr. Cole adds, that if the requisite number be made up and the Institution should be established near Marietta, he will give to it \$1,000 per annum for five years. The Cultivator adds: "There never was a period in our history more propitious than the present for the success of such an undertaking. Such an institution is greatly needed. The ordinary course of education, not in reference to professional men, but to those who are to manage Agricultural interests demands material modification."

A Pretty good Lick at the Politicians.

The Ohio Farmer, in noticing the nomination of a candidate for the Ohio Senate, says:

"We are glad of it, and hope he will be elected by a rousing majority. He is a farmer, an intelligent, enterprising farmer. He don't chew tobacco, drink whisky, play cards, nor swear; nor do we think he will be likely to fall into any of these habits, by spending two winters at Columbus, even if he should not take his wife along to watch him. In short, he is a gentleman, and a Christian, and all the interests of the farmer will be safe in his hands."

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Marianne Durette, widow of Jean B. Durette, died last week at a very advanced age, having attained nearly a hundred years. She was among the original French settlers of this vicinity, and was known as one of the most charitable and amiable of women, as those who experienced her kindnesses on the sick bed during the years of her vigor can testify.

Within a few weeks three of our oldest native-born ladies have died—Mrs. Adelaide Brush, Mrs. Archangel Laderoot, and Mrs. Marianne Durette.—*Free Press*.

Cheap and Valuable Paint.

The following receipt for making a good white paint is taken from Chaptal's Chemistry, but was sent to the *Country Gentleman* by a correspondent:

Skimmed milk, 2 quarts; fresh slacked lime, 6½ ounces; linseed oil, 4 ounces; and common whiting, 3 pounds. The directions for mixing are—Put the lime in a stone vessel, pour on it sufficient of the milk to make it like thin cream; add the oil a little at a time, stirring to mix thoroughly; add the remainder of the milk, then the whiting, made fine, is to be spread upon the surface, and the whole well stirred. It is then fit for use. This paint is applied with a common paint or whitewash brush, and will dry in three or four hours.—Two coats make a very perfect paint, and keeps very white.

Magna Charta Changed Hands.

The celebrated trotter *Magna Charta* has been sold by his owner, E. Wright, of Utica, Macomb county, to Messrs. S. M. Seeley, F. V. Smith, Jas. B. Crippen and H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, for the handsome little sum of \$7,500 in cash. The transfer papers were made out this morning. A pretty fair sale, to grow out of the first horse show in Kent county.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*.

1859. ELEVENTH FAIR. 1859.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Open to Competition from all States.

The list of premiums offered by the Society is the largest and most extensive that has ever been offered in Michigan.

Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary.

Exhibitors will be required to purchase an exhibitor's ticket before making entries of stock of any kind. An exhibitor's ticket is not transferable, and will permit entrance and exit to the party only who has made the entry, and to no other person.

Exhibitors of stock, who enter more than one animal will be required to pay fifty cents additional, as an entrance fee for such other stock.

Entries may be made at any time previous to the Fair at the office of the MICHIGAN FARMER, 180 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Buildings and Fixtures.

1. The Floral Hall will remain of the same size it was last year, being one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and its decoration will be placed in the hands of E. St. Alary, Esq., whose tasteful designs gave such universal satisfaction at the Fair of 1858. It will be mainly devoted to the display of Fruits, Flowers, Musical Instruments, and Articles of Ornament.

2. The Hall of Art is to be a new building, octagon in shape, with windows in the roof. Here will be displayed the collections of paintings, engravings, statuary and other works of art. This building will be shingled, and weather tight.

3. The Hall of Mechanics will be extended in length and width, so as to afford ample protection to all carriages and mechanical designs, and will be supplied with steam power.

4. The Hall of Agriculture will remain of the size it was in 1858, being one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and will as then be devoted to the display of seeds, vegetables, household productions, bread, butter, honey, sugar, &c.

5. The Hall of Manufactures will be extended and made fifty feet wide, with a good shingled roof that will protect all goods from the changes of the weather.

6. The Poultry House will be large and extensive enough to accommodate all exhibitors.

7. The pens for the sheep and swine will extend along the west fence of the grounds.

8. The Stables for the horses will extend along the west side of the track on the inside for about eight hundred feet, in a double row, each stall to be five feet wide and ten feet deep, and provided with a feeding box and manger.

9. The Cattle Sheds will extend along the north end of the ground, and to be 1800 feet in length in two or three separate ranges.

10. The Amphitheatre will be remodeled and improved, and rendered as attractive by the display of cattle and horses as it was last year.

11. Cattle rings will be erected for the display and examination of cattle during the fair.

12. A grand stand, capable of containing two thousand persons will be erected in front of the judge's stand, on the north side of the track, that ladies may have full opportunity to witness the display of horses.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

Tuesday--First Day--Entries.

The Fair Grounds will be thrown open for members and visitors at 8 o'clock, A. M. Entries will be made at the Secretary's Office on the grounds during the day.

All persons who have been appointed members of the Viewing Committees are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's Office on the grounds, where they will receive their tickets, and their names will be registered.

The Gates will close at 7 o'clock P. M. of each day.

Wednesday--The Examination of Cattle.

The books of the several classes will be delivered to the chairman of the several Committees, who will report themselves at the President's Stand between the hours of eight and nine, when the books are delivered, the committees will immediately commence their duties; except in cases where there are special directions.

The examination of Cattle will commence at eight o'clock in the Amphitheatre, and the judges on Shorthorns will be expected to be ready at that time. Exhibitors of Blood Cattle are requested to have them in readiness as called for by the Marshalls. The examination of cattle will proceed throughout the day, both in the Amphitheatre and the cattle rings. Special daily programmes will designate the order of arrangement, and what classes shall be examined in the cattle rings and what in the amphitheatre.

No trotting or driving on the track will be permitted on this day before three o'clock, P. M.

At three o'clock, P. M., the Committee on Trotting Stock will call up in their order the three year olds and all stock under that age, and should these classes be passed upon, then the Black Hawk and Morgan classes of three years old and all under that age.

Thursday--Horses.

The Viewing Committees will proceed with their duties, commencing at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Horses for All Work will occupy the Amphitheatre at eight o'clock.

The Committee on Trotting Stock, will occupy the track and position at the grand stand, and when it has passed upon this class, the Committee on Black Hawks and Morgans will occupy the same position. All cattle that have not been examined on Wednesday, will be examined in the cattle rings on this day.

Friday--Last Day--Awards.

All stock that have not been examined on the previous days of the Fair will be viewed and passed upon during the morning of this day. The awards of premiums will be announced. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The stock will be removed. And all stock that may be brought for sale will be offered at auction, an auctioneer being on the ground for the purpose.

Membership tickets \$1.00. Each membership ticket will be delivered accompanied by four single entry tickets. A membership ticket is not an admission ticket.

Tickets of admission will be sold at the Treasurer's Office beside the gates, at 25 cents each.

Carriages admitted as follows: Each single horse carriage 25 cents; each double carriage and driver 50 cents; each person in any carriage must have single tickets.

C. DIOKEY, PRESIDENT.
Office of the Michigan State Agricultural Society,
Detroit, August 1, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, Fruit Trees.
do do do New Hardy Grapes.
do do do Grapes for Vines.
SMITH & HANCHETT, Syracuse,....Syracuse Nurseries.
HIGH & STEAENS, Detroit,....To Farmers.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9.
Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 13-16.
Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 18-17.
Ohio, Zanesville, Sept. 20-23.
Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-30.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, Sept. 27-30.
Canada West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30.
Connecticut, New Haven, Oct. 11-14.
Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7.
Maine, Augusta, Sept. 18-16.
New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.
New Jersey, Elizabeth, Sept. 20-28.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 26-30.
National Fair, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 12-17.
Missouri, St. Louis, Sept. 12, Oct. 1.
New Hampshire, Dover, Oct. 5-7.
Tennessee, Nashville, Oct. 5-7.
Georgia, Atlanta, Oct. 24-28.
Maryland, Frederick City, Oct. 25-28.
Alabama, Montgomery, Nov. 15-18.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 10-12. John Wright, Sec'y.
Lenawee, Adrian, Oct. 5, 6, A. Howell, Sec'y.
Northern Lenawee, Tecumseh, Sept. 21, 22.
Barry, Hastings, Sept. 29, 30, D. Striker, Sec'y.
Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12-14, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y.
St. Joseph, Centreville, Sept. 28-30, D. Oakes, Sec'y.
Genesee, Flint, Sept. 28, 29, H. S. Higginbotham, Sec'y.
Kenton, Jackson, Sept. 28-30, D. Upton, Sec'y.
Kent, Grand Rapids, Sept. 25-30, L. H. Scranon, Sec'y.
Berrien, Niles, Sept. 27-29, R. W. Landon, Sec'y.
Lapeer, Lapeer, Oct. 18-20, H. Loomis, Sec'y.
Lanswee, Adrian, Sept. 27, 28, A. Howell, Sec'y.
Cass, Cassopolis, Sept. 21, 22, C. W. Clisbee, Sec'y.
Ionia, Ionia, Sept. 29, 30, H. F. Baker, Sec'y.
Van Buren, Paw Paw, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, O. H. P. Sheldon.
Sanilac, Lexington, Sept. 27, 28, C. Waterbury, Sec'y.
Washtenaw and Wayne Union, Ypsilanti, Sept. 28-30.
Shiawassee, Corunna, Sept. 29, 30, P. S. Lyman, Sec'y.
Horse Show, Kalamazoo, Oct. 11-14, G. F. Kidder, Sec'y.
Eaton, Charlotte, Sept. 26-29.
Calhoun, Marshall, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, S. Lewis, Sec'y.
Ingham, Mason, Oct. 6, 7, G. M. Huntington, Sec'y.
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Oct. 11-18.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

The Markets.

The markets are yet unsettled. We notice that prices are maintained with a remarkable firmness, and that there has been during the week a slight advance in rates.

This is pleasant and all who are ready might do well to take advantage of it. It is impossible to say how long such a state of the market may last.

Dealers are afraid to make any large transactions, because as yet they do not feel sure of what the crop will bring. They do not hope for much assistance from the other side of the Atlantic, but our home wants have increased largely during the last two years, and it is evident that that alone is more than was calculated upon. Again there is little pressure of grain upon the markets. Most of the farming population have been busy during the past month in taking care of their hay and oats crops, but few, comparatively, have yet had time to thresh out their grain.

Besides we should not be surprised to learn that after all that has been said, and the very great excitement that has been got up on the subject of such immense surplus crops as the season has produced, that there is not really such a very great amount as we have been led to expect. That the quality of grain is superior, and that there is more of it than we have had for several years, cannot be disputed, but it is so long since Michigan or the west has had a crop that approached excellence in these two points that we should not be astonished if it is found out that it has been considerably overrated.

We note that the grain crop of Italy is considered short for this year, and that the ports are thrown open for the importation of grain.

This will not be likely to affect the American markets, or to create much of any demand, as the wants of that nation can readily be supplied from other ports on the Mediterranean Sea, and if not, from the wheat districts of the Black Sea, and the Danube. The latest reports from Great Britain seem to confirm all that has heretofore been reported as to the favorable condition of the crops, which were coming in earlier than usual, owing somewhat to the dry season.

Frost Again.

On Sunday night last, the heavens were lit up with an extraordinarily beautiful Aurora Borealis, the presence of which betokened no good to the crops that are easily touched by frost. On Monday morning, the presence of frost was easily detected, first in the whiteness which lay on the surface of the ground in low places, and secondly by the black and shriveled appearance of the leaves of vines,

and of corn, and the brown appearance of the buckwheat. We have not yet learned that this frost extended very far, or was severe enough to do much damage except on low grounds, but we have some instances where it did hurt. At the Agricultural College farm, it cut corn, pumpkin vines, and a strip of potatoes in a rather low piece of marshy land, it turned completely black. It will now be conceded that it is possible in this climate to have a frost in every month in the year. We have had frosts in July and August, and we will certainly esteem it possible that we shall have them in all the remaining months of 1859. In the prayers offered up for protection against "plague, pestilence and famine," it might hereafter be well to add on the words and "fourth of July frosts."

The Transactions of the N. Y State Agricultural Society.

The secretary, B. P. Johnson, Esq., has favored us with a copy of the eighteenth volume of the transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society. This volume in the excellence of its papers, and their great variety, as well as utility, fully equals, and in some respects, we think excels any of those which have preceded it. Amongst the essays which have particularly attracted our attention is an excellent one, well illustrated, occupying 128 pages, on FENCES, by S. Edward Todd, of Lake Bridge, Tompkins county, N. Y. There is an excellent essay also on the breeding of fish, and on the varieties in the State, by R. L. Pell, of New York. Dr. Asa Fitch, the Entomologist, publishes in this volume also, his fifth annual report on the insects of New York. The division to which this report is confined, is the "insects infesting deciduous forest trees." In the first part of the volume, we find the excellent address of J. R. Williams, Esq., of this State on the subject of Agricultural Education. There are many farm reports in this volume, which exhibit very fully the progress of agriculture in the State, and which are really valuable as the experience of the best farmers with the several crops and their mode of treatment.

The volume is full of interest to agriculturists, and we esteem it a very valuable addition to our library as a book of reference with regard to American agriculture.

For Sale at the State Fair.

The executors of the late H. R. Andrews, we learn, will offer on the last day of the State Fair, all his thoroughbred stock at auction. This is one of the best opportunities to procure valuable stock that has ever been given to horse breeders in Michigan. Among these are the well known stallions Billy Boston, a son of the celebrated racer Boston, Col. Busford, a large, powerful and handsome thoroughbred stallion, a son of Glencoe, beautiful chestnut in color, and a good horse.

There will also be offered several thoroughbred mares, and quite a number of young stock, bred from them, and the horses above named. The sale of such stock, of itself, will form quite a feature of the Fair.

Western Reserve Horse Breeders' Association.

We were last week favored with a call from J. S. Herrick, Esq., Secretary of the Western Reserve Horse Breeders' Association, the Second Annual Fair of which is to be held at Ravenna on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September. From the explanations given us by Mr. Herrick of the objects, regulations, &c., of this Association, we have no doubt but its benefits will be of immense importance to the State of Ohio. Mr. Herrick is an old Typo, and was many years ago a member of the craft in this city.

Precocity.

A few days since, we saw near Detroit, a chestnut filly, only a year and four months old, which trotted a quarter of a mile in harness in one minute and four seconds, drawing a light sulky of about 40 pounds, a driver weighing 160 pounds. This filly is named Forest Rose, and was sired by Colonel Grayson, a well known son of imported Glencoe, and her dam is a large, very handsome bay mare by a Vermont trotting horse named Rattler. Much is said of the precocity and kindness of the Black Hawk and Morgan stock; but there are few families of horses that so much pains have been taken with them in handling when young, hence much to their kindly quality. Forest Rose has much of the appearance of her sire, and her head and countenance is beautiful, being very full between the eyes, which are large, full and intelligent. We hope to see Forest Rose at the State Fair, her owner, Mr. J. B. Caniff, being willing to show her against any other yearling either in or out of the United States.

Good Advice.

The Branch County Republican makes the following sensible remarks in relation to the coming State Fair:

"Every farmer should feel an interest in the success and well being of the State Agricultural Society, and as far as possible make it a point to attend, either as an exhibitor or visitor. Take a week from the drudgery of the farm and visit the metropolis of our State at that time; you will there meet gentlemen of your own profession from every part of this and the adjoining States, and by forming new acquaintances and exchanging views and theories, many new ideas may be gained which would be of vast benefit in the successful cultivation of your farms."

Mangel Wurtzel.

Of this root, a Mr. Burnett who delivered a lecture a short time since before a farmers' club in England, states that he knew fifty-five tons of roots to be taken from an acre, but to do this there was an outlay of thirty six dollars for artificial and other manures. He himself had grown thirty-eight tons from an acre with an ordinary outlay for manure.

The use of this plant is thus described. "Beginning with the tops in November, we find the dairy cows increase in milk when they are hauled out in the pastures, which at that season are getting short; they afford the pigs a month's good food in the yard; and when the sheep are turned on to the mangel wurtzel field, they pick up all that is left, and do well upon it, so that nothing is left, even of the refuse of this crop. The value of this root for feeding purposes is thus fixed, when compared with others for feeding purposes: 1st, potatoes; 2d, parsnips; 3d, carrots; 4th mangel wurtzel; 5th, Swedish turnips. Mangel wurtzel roots are considered best after they have been stored through the winter, as when first dug, they possess an acrid principle that is apt to scour animals fed upon them. The chemist considers them to contain as great a proportion of dry, nutritive matter to their bulk as carrots. The late Earl Spencer in a series of experiments, reported by him to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, proved that they possessed greater flesh forming principles than turnips, for instance, a bullock fed on Swedish turnips gained at the rate of only 48½ pounds per every ton, whilst the same animal fed on mangel wurtzel made at the rate of 65½ pounds of flesh for every ton of the roots consumed.

The Oakland County Fair.

The President of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, R. E. Trowbridge, Esq., informs us that Professor Tappon, of the State University, will deliver the annual address at their exhibition in October. The fair continues three days, commencing with the 12th and closing on the 14th.

Salt Boring at Saginaw.

The Saginaw Enterprise states that salt has been obtained from the new boring at that place, at the depth of 130 feet from the surface and and 44 feet in the sandstone rock. The test by the salometer shows it to contain 6 per cent. of saline and other mineral substances in solution. When the rock was first reached, the strength of the brine was one per cent.; at 44 feet it being six per cent. shows a gradual increase of strength. The Enterprise thinks this goes to prove the correctness of Dr. Houghton's theory, that brine equal to that of the Onondaga springs would be found at the depth of 450 to 600 feet. The brine rises to the surface and runs off in a small stream. The boring is still progressing.

Literary News.

Catalogues Received.—Messrs. Smith & Hanchett, of the Syracuse Nurseries, N. Y. have furnished us with their descriptive catalogues, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, embracing fruits, all kinds of garden, hot house and green house plants and flowers, and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, &c. These catalogues are very full, and conveniently arranged for reference. We refer to the advertisements of the above firm, found in another column of the FARMER, for information relative to their fall stock.

Also.—The Messrs. Frost, of Rochester, N. Y., have sent us their series of catalogues, and which contain together the lists of plants, trees, and flowers which are cultivated in their nurseries. These catalogues are sent to all who may apply for them, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another page.

Campbell's Manual of Agriculture.—The publishers, Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, have furnished us a copy of the above work. It is a concise manual of scientific and practical agriculture, with illustrations and questions attached, for the use of schools as well as for private self-instruction.

Scientific Intelligence.

Agricult

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

HANNAH BINDING SHOES.

Poor lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window, binding shoes.
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse.
Bright-eyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree:
Spring and winter
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing, nod or answer will refuse,
To her whisper:
"Is there from the fishers any news?"
Oh, her heart's adrift with one,
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah,
Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gaily woos.
Tall and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May day skies are all a-glow,
And the waves are laughing so!
For her wedding
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing;
"Mong the apple-boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders;
For the wild southwester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound, a schooner sped.
Silent, lonesome,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November.
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews.
From Newfoundland
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering, hoarsely, "Fisherman,
Have you, have you, heard of Ben!"
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty winters
Bleach and tear the rugged shore she views.
Twenty seasons;
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sails o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

TO LILLYBLOSSOM.

Oh, thou art lovelier than a swan that floats
Rose-dyed with sunset down a silver stream—
Yet 'tis not for thy beauty that I love.

Oh, thou art innocent as childhood is,
When childhood's tiny hand first draws the blue
Bright curtains of its antenatal heaven;
Yet 'tis not for thine innocence I love.

Oh, thou art gentle as the light of stars
That sleeps immured on a tropic sea,
With green shores sloping to its purple wave;
Yet 'tis not for thy gentleness I love.

Then wherefore do I love? I cannot tell
More than the flower can, when its drooping leaves
Turn to the light, or more than can the pearl
That in the rose sun'w sleep sleeps at noon,
Why in the mossy moss it sleeps at noon—
And yet I love thee with a perfect love,
And will do, Lillyblossom, to the end.

Lyrics of Life.

What is it Written For?

MABEL: OR HEART HISTORIES. A tale of Truth, by Rosella Rice.

"What is the book written for?" exclaimed a friend to whom we read a chapter or two of the above named work.

That was just what we wanted to know, and it was the hope of finding an answer to that question that led us on through four hundred and fourteen mortal pages of the veriest trash and trumpery ever bound between the two lids of a book and sent to an editor's table for a "notice." At the end of the last chapter the question, if its answer is to be drawn from the merits and tendencies of the work itself, is no nearer being solved than it was at the beginning. The only conclusion we can come to on that point is, that Rosella Rice wanted to make a book, and—she has made one.

Now for the notice. The book comes to us with an accompanying advertisement which says:

"The gifted authoress, who has contributed much to Magazine Literature, and is a NATIVE of Ohio, has reflected new lustre upon Western Literature in this, the most complete, as it is the most beautiful production of her pen."

Western literature with new lustre reflected upon it by a "native," was, we must confess, rather a "taking" idea with us, and no pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet was ever more diligent in search of relics than we in our search for the first glimpse of either the literature or the lustre that might be presumed to fill and shed a glory around this "Mecca" of Rosella Rice, this grand concentration and culmination of genius, hitherto frittered away in Magazines, but now securely bound in board, with a title-page fancifully lettered in red and green, by Foster, Follett & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and handed down to posterity by booksellers generally," as the advertisement saith.

Well, we accomplished the pilgrimage, waded through, from the pretensions and seemingly portentous dedication, to the last whining farewell, and if either of the objects of

our search were there, they were in such bovineopathic quantities as to be invisible and unappreciable. The book is not actually worthy of a serious criticism, but notice it we must, and notice it we will. It is called "Mabel, or Heart Histories" but this title is evidently a sham to draw attention from the real heroine who, it is very plain to be seen through all the flimsy disguises thrown around her, is a less a personage than the gifted (?) Rosella Rice herself, under the alias of that celestially beautiful, but terrestrially frail sister, Alice Lisle. As for heart histories, there is not a heart among all the characters Rosella has introduced, and we doubt if one of them would know what use to make of such an article if they had it, except as a means of "promoting the circulation." Verifying the old adage that "misery loves company" the authoress presents us with no less than five of those "queenly beautiful" creatures, who, as she very originally says, "loved not wisely—but too well," and these erring fair ones are held up as many illustrations of the couplet which she quotes from Moore—

"Sunshine broken in a tilt
Though turned astray is sunshine still."

But what better than this "turning astray" could be expected of girls who dress in white, with flowing lace sleeves, and long ringlets, and then sit on logs in the woods and fall asleep, or spend hours in very romantic situations reading The Loves of the Angels, and Shelley, and Aurora Leigh, when they had better have been at home helping their mothers wash the dishes?

For one thing we feel thankful to Rosella Rice, and that is, that though claiming to be herself a native of the West, she has not attempted to write a western book. She has located her characters in a romantic glen in Massachusetts, with the roaring "Atlantic" on the east, the Green Mountains on the north and west, and the sparkling Connecticut" on the other side. This glen is full of rocks and cascades, and pine trees where nightingales sing; and gloriously beautiful girls wade there and "blossom into womanhood," and a "nice young man" comes there with villainy in his soul, but with a "seraphic face," and our authoress avers that while reading Shelley to his victim, Alice, "he seemed an archangel!" Doubtless she knows. The end of these two may be guessed.

The "splendid beauty, the glorious, queenly Mabel" marries a "talented young lawyer," but makes him unhappy by refusing to nurse her first baby, and quite breaks the spell with which her beauty bound him by hiring an old hag to murder her second one, while she covered her head with the bed clothes and "thought about satins and laces, and moire antiques, and the late charming new styles of shawls and cloaks!" This about ends their career.

Rosella Rice is fond of "situations." She delights in attempts to frighten the reader with the idea that something is going to happen, and she is not particularly nice as to the probability of whether it could happen in reality or not. In one place she puts Alice on the railroad track to be killed; it is in the night, and the roaring tearing engine is brought up till its "fiery breath was almost upon her cheek," when the engineer is "impelled by something" to look out for her, and he whistles down the brakes, reverses the engine, springs off and carries the fainting girl up the bank, whether he is followed by several ladies from the cars, one of whom had a "vinaigrette" in her pocket with which Alice is "fetched to," and then the engineer, after whispering some rather oracular advice into her ear, goes back to his train, all of which it may be possible a down-east engineer might do, but the probability is another thing.—Alice, however, is left in the care of a young widower who was intending to get off the train at the next station, but stopped there instead. "He was a distinguished clergyman," Rosella says, "and principal of a flourishing college in one of the Southern States. His wife had died leaving a babe a few weeks old, which he was taking home to his mother." It was in winter and there was snow, yet this distinguished clergyman wrapped his few-weeks-old baby in a shawl, and laid it on the ground, while he held a long conversation and a season of prayer with Alice! He married her a few years afterwards—of course.

But here is an astonishing piece of information in regard to the Masonic method of administering justice. We quote a paragraph:

"Mrs. Lee was a fair, handsome girl, and she was unfortunate; and Mr. Lee was a member of the Masonic fraternity; and to save disgrace to the girl, the Masons all got together in a private room, and talked it over, and Lee utterly refused to marry her. Three of the members then stood before him with loaded revolvers aimed at his breast, and

gave him five minutes in which to make up his mind. He hesitated four minutes, then preferred to live; and Juliet was brought in, and a parson, and he married her with three six-shooters staring unwinkingly upon him, looking death out of their eighteen black sockets!"

There! wasn't that a predicament for a Romeo and Juliet? We cannot tell how many of Rosella's readers will swallow this story, revolvers and all, but, for our own satisfaction, before we made any effort at it, we went straight to one of the oldest and best informed "members of the fraternity" in our city, one who has been a mason since before the times of Morgan, and understands all their ways of dealing with all manner of offenders, having passed through all degrees, from the lowest to the highest, and he assured us that there was not the shadow of truth in the statement, that such a thing could not be, in the very nature of their institution, and that the whole thing was simply sheer and utter nonsense. And that is just what we think of the whole book.

Will it be asked then why we have given up to it so much time and space? This is why: The book comes to us as a specimen of Western Literature, and we are bound to utter our protest against all such libellous impositions, let them come from what source they will. Western Literature, indeed! If the woman who wrote it was western born, she must have been nursed in some foreign hot bed and stimulated to precocious effort by influences which leave their mark on every page of the work she has written. No health-minded, western-bred woman could have conceived such sentiments, much less would she have paraded them before the world in the shameless manner Rosella Rice has done. Of the whole four hundred and fourteen pages there is scarcely one where virtue and decency are not outraged, and the mawkish sentiments and false morality of the writer show all too plainly through the veil of religious cant with which she has sought to cover them. The style is a jumble of affection, plagiarisms, and bad grammar. There is nothing western about the book, except it may be the paper, ink and binding, which are certainly creditable to the publishers; there is not a healthy, vigorous thought or sentiment in it, and not an idea that western life and experience could have dictated or inspired. It is just like Mabel's baby that she hired the nurse to kill; tortured out of shape, if it ever had any, by its mother's efforts to conform to a false system of philosophy, and then brought into the world "strangely deformed and crooked, with a lump on one shoulder, and both its tender little feet turned directly in!"

Pity Rosella had not been as far-seeing as Mabel was when she exclaimed, "Oh, if it lives, I never can hold up my head, for shame of the ugly, frightful little monstrosity! Nobody can ever love her, and she couldn't go out into society!"

The thoughtful mother gave fifty dollars and had her child killed and put out of the way; but the authoress, with a pride in the very deformity of her offspring, turns it loose upon society, decked out in the alluring garb of religious romance to tempt the young and inexperienced to venture into the lowest depths of moral depravity, promising that they shall come out as gold purified by the refiner's fire. This is the obvious tendency of the work, for the frail fair ones are held up as angels of purity, and the consequences of their guilt are accepted as the "crowning glory of womanhood" the most precious blessing that could be received from the hand of God. Honest mothers, you had better give your young daughters a good hearty dose of some decent poison at once, than put such books as this in their hands.

Again we are forced to exclaim, Why are such works written? Why are they published? and why will the press sanction them, and help to scatter broadcast the seeds of immorality, thus adding to the influences which are already accomplishing their fearful work of ruin in the moral world?

"But," says one, "such works are nearly all written by women."

So much the more shame for them, say we. If women must write, let them at least not aim to bring dishonor upon their own sex by sending out such baits as this to lure them to ruin under the specious guise of religious sentimentalism. And if publishers must be instrumental in bringing such deformities into the world of letters, let them in the christening have some regard to the paternity of their bantlings; not be so ready to catch up every sickly offspring of a feverish fancy and disordered brain, and consecrate it at the baptismal font (of type, we mean,) under the name of Western Literature. Fie upon you!

Messrs. Foster, Follett & Co., to do such a

thing as this! and you Western publishers, too! Where is your pride? or where was your discernment that you could not see that this pony weakling, with its crooked back, the hump in its shoulder and both its feet turned in, had no shadow of claim to the name you give it? From its nose to its toes, there is not a western feature about it.

And now, having done our duty by noticing the book, we return thanks to the publishers for the compliment of a copy which has furnished us this occasion for speaking out, and will further add, as in duty bound, that "Mabel" is for sale by F. Raymond & Co., of this city.

RECOLLECTIONS OF IRELAND.

PREPARED FOR THE YOUTHFUL READERS OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER: BY SLOW JAMES.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

April. This month opens in Ireland as here with the making of April fools, only the merriment is far greater. The fooled and fooling alike laugh heartily, whether the trick has been a clever one or not. This is especially the case when it happens, as it generally does, that the weather is very fine. If the poor could not afford to keep a cheerful fire through the bleak gloomy winter they now have light, warmth and joy for nothing. For them the lavrock sings, for them the sun shines, for them the green grass spreads its soft carpet, and for them the flowers once more adorn the landscape. Already the youthful population begin to gather out in the evening for an hour's pastime. Boys spin the top or throw the ball, young men leap or throw the shoulder stone, and girls stroll along the hedges and call their active tongues into exercise. The merry laugh and lively song can be heard far away. Some old poem says:

"Sporting on the village green,
The tidy Irish girl is seen."

That is true, but I am sorry to say that it is only a part of the truth, for it might have added, many a slovenly one is seen there as well as the tidy one. Every servant girl claimed the privilege of an hour's pastime in the summer evening. This was generally allowed them. They ordinarily went barefoot. They wore their dresses till they were pretty well spent, and often neither the one nor the other were very clean. Some of them too would be in such haste to enjoy the fun that they would not take time to change, even if they did happen to have the wherewithal to do it. Such girls always had the highest expression of glee and enjoyment on their countenances. You may well suppose then that their appearance was more picturesque than attractive. I rather suspect that many of my female readers, if in such a garb, would think it no punishment to be forbidden to go out. Tastes you see are different.

This month the cuckoo begins to sing, hoarse and low at first, but afterwards as loud and shrill as our whippoorwill. Like this bird too it lives on insects. It is about the size of a large blackbird, and of a grayish color. Too lazy or too awkward to build a nest of its own, it lays a single egg in the nest of the hedge-sparrow, having devoured the sparrow's eggs. The latter hatches and raises the young cuckoo, imagining that it is her own. It used to be a common notion that the young sinner when he grew up devoured his kind step-mother. This I believe is ascertained not to be true. There is a little insect in Ireland which sticks on a thorn, surrounded with froth which exudes from itself. The whole is no larger than the top of your finger. This they call the cuckoo's spittle. My brother William once showed me one, and told me it would grow into a bird. From day to day I went to the hedge and watched it. After while I imagined it was approaching the shape of a bird, but one morning I went and it was gone. It had changed into a bird all at once and flew away in the morning before I got there. Although I was disappointed in not getting the bird, as I intended, still I was highly elated to think that I had seen the spirit which produced a cuckoo. I felt as much gratified as many do when they see a whistling from the club with which some New Zealander knocked down a missionary before he ate him; or the man did, who saw a man, that saw another, that said he saw the King of England. This bird disappears in autumn. It used to be the common notion that it emigrated to some southern clime. Hence, Bruce said:

"Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear,
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.
Oh could I fly, I'd fly with thee,
We'd make joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring."

But it is not known where it goes to, and it is generally supposed now that it lies dormant all winter in some hollow tree.

Now too the farmers plant their potatoes. The common way in Ireland is to plant them

in ridges. The ground is plowed in strips four feet broad leaving one foot of green sod between. This effectually dragged with the harrow is then covered with manure. On this manure the seed potatoes, which if not very small are cut up into sets, are planted all over the ridge five or six inches apart. A man then takes a spade and digging up the intermediate sod one foot in breadth, lays it in slices over the potatoes. They dig it about a foot deep, which will cover the seed three inches, and leave a trench fifteen inches deep to drain the soil. When the potatoes are coming up, the weeds are also taking a start. Then they go along the trench with a spoon shovel, and scraping up the clay in the bottom spread it over the surface. This checks the weeds but you know potato vines readily sprout up through an additional covering. They afterwards pass along and weed the potatoes by hand. In this way they take all the good out of the ground, which in that country is precious, and afford the soil a drain for its superabundant moisture. You might suppose that that would be planting the potatoes too thick, but they stir and turn the vines so much with the hand weeding them, that they do not seem to suffer for want of air. Perhaps the high winds also favor them in this respect.

The New Patent Churn.

The following capital notice of the six-minutes churn is from the New York Daily Tribune. It will be fully appreciated by those who have had a hand in trying an article of the same genus exhibited in this vicinity not long since:

"The calf went away on Monday. That was an event in the life of 'city folks turned farmers.' Not exactly farmers, either, but dwellers outside of city walls, surrounded with old orchards, stone walls and pastures, and—keeping a cow. There was a time when the calf came. It was a promise of milk—bread and milk for the children—and cream—sugared cream for the puddings of strawberries, currants, cherries, raspberries, and mulberries. The last, by the by, is the best of all fruit for a fruit-pudding. It is a great family dump, boiled in a big in a large iron pot, and brought hot to the table; and equally good when sliced and warmed over. For all these there was a demand for cream, and a still greater one for butter. So there were frequent inquiries, toward the end of the four weeks of bossy's life, if 'that calf was not nearly old enough to kill?' It was evident that he was not quite welcome to his natural food, particularly as he took the larger share, saving only enough for tea, and an occasional indulgence in 'this delicious country milk.' It is no wonder, under all these circumstances, that there was no regret when the calf went off in the butcher's wagon, particularly as the butcher left \$9 in its place.

It was no wonder that as soon as he was gone—in fact it had been talked of before—the word was "now we must have a churn."

Then came the question as to what sort, size, form, fashion, and kind of churn should be bought.

"No, I won't have a dasher churn—it nearly broke my back when I was a young girl. Why not get one of those new patent churning that make butter in five minutes out of new milk, and so save all the expense of milk pans, and almost all the labor of making butter?" You know the newspaper said so."

"Sure enough, why not get a patent churn? Churn? No! A machine—a mill—something that grinds the milk, so that all the after labor is a little stirring by more machinery to gather the butter. What saving of labor!"

"Butter made in three minutes!" Think of it. Why, you can have fresh butter to treat a friend who calls in unexpectedly, made from milk drawn from the cow before the tea will be drawn, if put on at the same time."

"Who would have one of those foggy, back-breaking, arm-wrenching abominations, a dasher churn?"

Something quicker than that, in this age of steam and telegraphs, it was decided we must have for "our cow."

So a general searching about, among the 350 patent churhns in market, was at once instituted to find that one marked *excelsior*.

If any one believes that is an easy task, let him try it. Let him start at once to buy a churn. It is an easy matter, surely, to buy a churn, but not so easy to buy the best. Walk up this street, and down that, in a July day hot enough to make butter in your pockets, if churning would do it; and if listening to and believing half that is said to you upon this greasy subject by oily-tongued inventors and their "agents" don't fit you for an insane asylum before you find the right churn, we will give you a certificate that you are proof against all epidemics—spirit rapping and patent churhns included.

We spent one day at the business, and went home a sober if not a wiser man.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

"Where is the new churn?"
"Oh, it will be here to-morrow."
"Well, what sort of one is it?"

"Well, I can't describe it; you will have to wait till you see it. It has a crank and wheels, and lots of iron work, and you turn the crank outside, and that turns a sort of whirlygig inside, and—"

"That makes the butter. Oh, I see how it is."

"I beg your pardon, but you don't see anything about it. First you grind the milk or cream in a sort of mill—but I can't describe it."

"Oh, well, I read an advertisement about it, and I heard Mrs. Smith say she saw one of them that a man had who was selling the patent right, and it made butter in—well I don't think it was over five or six minutes."

"Yes, and so did I, and I bought it; and to-morrow you can make butter with it in the same short space of time."

"Dear me, I am so glad that you have got one of those churning; it will be nothing hard to make butter now."

There is an old proverb that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The proof of the value of patent churning will be found in using them. The one in question was put to use with vivid anticipations of seeing the golden-colored buter taken out in the marvellously short time in which the "agent" said it could be produced with "our churn—a churn of the most undoubted value, and nearest perfection of anything invented."

The churning was commenced—the first churning—the cream having been brought to the exact degree of temperature "to suit this particular style of churn." It was poured into the hopper and ground—yes, ground, as you would grind coffee, through an iron mill. Round went the crank and wheels, and the cream was soon through the mill and in the churn below, among the whirlygigs which would soon gather the butter.

It was to be so soft and easy a job, this churning, that "father" said he would do it. So he turned away awhile, then shifted hands, then changed back, and at length began to think it was a long six minutes. Then one after another of the "women folks" tried the thing; then the hired man, hearing the clatter, came in "to see the fun," and he took hold. And then—well, then, after three-quarters of an hour good, steady work, the word was—"Well, it has come at last;" and after a little more work to gather it, the butter was taken out, not particularly yellow, and decidedly soft. It had been agitated long enough to make it so. The six-minutes churn had failed to do the work in eight times six minutes.

"Ah well, but we churned cream, and the man said it would churn milk better than it would cream. Let us try it with milk."

So the last two milkings were brought up and poured into the hopper, and ground through the mill, and then agitated; yes, agitated with first one hand and then the other till one was tired, and then another took his place, and then another, and so on for half an hour, and no butter. Three-quarters of an hour, and no butter. An hour, and no butter. An hour and a quarter, and then there was some little show, and it was gathered and taken out, and proved about one-fourth as much as the cream from the same quantity of milk would have made. But the buttermilk was rich, decidedly so, for after standing over night, the cream was an inch thick. And thereupon it was unanimously decided that all patent churning is a general demand, and a general demand for the butter-making part of the household, for an old fashioned dasher churn. However, the purchase of the one being delayed a little, a second and third churning was put through the patent one, not in six minutes to be sure, but as that was no longer expected, the forty to sixty minutes was more patiently endured. Once, the butter actually began to come in fifteen minutes, and several times it has been finished in thirty; but never in one minute less than any other churn would require. The only advantage yet discovered is that the churning can be done with a little less expenditure of strength. If that be an object, buy a patent churn—no matter which—and use it till you are tired. Probably you will then come back to first principles, and the dasher, and be as ready to believe as we are, that butter cannot be made by steam, with railroad speed, or if it is, that it will be only fit to oil the axles. Not more than three-fourths of the butter, moreover, will be obtained that could be got from milk set in six quart pans in a still, cold room, until it begins to sour, and then skimmed and churned in the old way.

N. B.—We charge nothing for this whole sale puff for patent churning."

THE HEATHEN OUT WEST.

A gentleman from Boston, traveling at the West, chanced to stop over the Sabbath at a little town, scarce a year old, on the banks of the Mississippi river. You may be sure no

bell called him to church; but wishing to see if there was such a thing, he strolled out, and presently came upon a low log house, in which there appeared to be a congregation of some sort. Entering, he found a Sabbath school.

The Superintendent, he found, was a former friend of his who, on seeing him, invited him to speak to the school.

Now since he had lived in Boston, where no one is supposed to be ignorant or simple, he had heard much of the rude, untaught state of the settlers of the Western States.

"I will see what they know," said he to himself, and accordingly he began to talk to the children, and ask them questions.

"What is the eleventh commandment, children?" asked he.

A bright little girl, though brown, and roughly dressed, instantly rose and answered:

"A new commandment give I unto you, that you love one another."

The gentleman was a little surprised at this, but before he got through he heard and saw enough to convince him that the school was as well taught and intelligent as any he had ever visited.

He returned to Boston. On going to call on a friend, he met, near the house, a boy playing on the sidewalk, whom he recognized as his friend's son.

"Ah, my boy, how do you do? Is your mother at home?"

"No, sir; she has gone to the circle."

"The circle, what circle?"

"Why, the circle, sir, where they sew for the heathen out West."

"Ah," said the gentleman, and he smiled as he thought of the Sunday-school in the log-house.

Next day being Sunday, he walked into the large and well-dressed Sunday-school belonging to Dr. T.'s church, in — street. After recitations were closed, having been invited to speak, he rose and asked as before:

"Children, who can tell what is the eleventh commandment?"

No one answered; and as some scholars were bending to ask their teachers, the visitors interrupted them by telling the story of the Western Sabbath school, and then he added:

"I see a boy here who told me yesterday that his mother had gone to a circle to sew for the heathen out West! I would advise him and the rest of you to keep a sharp look-out after your Bibles and your Sunday-school lessons, or those Western heathens will add a little more work to gather it, the butter was taken out, not particularly yellow, and decidedly soft. It had been agitated long enough to make it so. The six-minutes churn had failed to do the work in eight times six minutes.

"Ah well, but we churned cream, and the man said it would churn milk better than it would cream. Let us try it with milk."

So the last two milkings were brought up and poured into the hopper, and ground through the mill, and then agitated; yes, agitated with first one hand and then the other till one was tired, and then another took his place, and then another, and so on for half an hour, and no butter. Three-quarters of an hour, and no butter. An hour, and no butter. An hour and a quarter, and then there was some little show, and it was gathered and taken out, and proved about one-fourth as much as the cream from the same quantity of milk would have made. But the buttermilk was rich, decidedly so, for after standing over night, the cream was an inch thick. And thereupon it was unanimously decided that all patent churning is a general demand, and a general demand for the butter-making part of the household, for an old fashioned dasher churn. However, the purchase of the one being delayed a little, a second and third churning was put through the patent one, not in six minutes to be sure, but as that was no longer expected, the forty to sixty minutes was more patiently endured. Once, the butter actually began to come in fifteen minutes, and several times it has been finished in thirty; but never in one minute less than any other churn would require. The only advantage yet discovered is that the churning can be done with a little less expenditure of strength. If that be an object, buy a patent churn—no matter which—and use it till you are tired. Probably you will then come back to first principles, and the dasher, and be as ready to believe as we are, that butter cannot be made by steam, with railroad speed, or if it is, that it will be only fit to oil the axles. Not more than three-fourths of the butter, moreover, will be obtained that could be got from milk set in six quart pans in a still, cold room, until it begins to sour, and then skimmed and churned in the old way.

N. B.—We charge nothing for this whole sale puff for patent churning."

Answer to Enigma of last week—HENRY CLAY OF ASHLAND

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE \$50.00.

This machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it has Fells, G. & H. and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand—no, it is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can even if she works for one cent an hour. Send for a Circular.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Particular attention is invited to the

NEW STYLE AT \$50.00.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

L. D. S. H. C. GRIGGS,

GENERAL AGENTS for Michigan and Western New York.

145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be adopted by every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and the patents of any pretension have brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fair of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—Christian Advocate and Journal.

TO FARMERS.

HIGBY AND STEARNS OFFER: SIX POUNDS OF LIME for checking the fermentation of Cider or Grape Juice;

SACCHAROMETERS for Sugar Makers, also THERMOMETERS both specially made for the making of sugar or syrup from the Chinese Cane;

A reliable BAROMETER for Five Dollars;

GALACTOMETERS for giving the percentage of cream in milk;

MILK HYDROMETERS for showing instantly the purity of milk; together with numerous instruments and materials of value to agriculturists.

HIGBY & STEARNS, Chemists,

Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.

26-18w

SMITH & HANCHETT.

Syracuse, September 1859.

36-8w

SMITH & HANCHETT.

36-8w

SMITH

MICHIGAN FARMER.
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.

Another change has come over the breadstuffs markets, and instead of being on the advance, as was the case a week ago, we have now to report a declining tendency. On Monday in New York, flour having reached the highest point, declined 10c, since which it has gone down about 10c each day regularly. Here there has been no corresponding decline, but the market is very quiet and transactions few. Wheat, however, has felt the backlash, and although sales were made on Monday at \$1.15 for prime white, on Wednesday evening not over \$1.04 could be realized. Buyers are generally offering \$1.00, and when it touches that point, will probably buy freely. Red wheat is not in much demand, much greater difference being made in the price of red than in former years.

Flour—Very little flour has been sold in this market the past week. Holders generally ask our last week's quotations, but to effect sales would probably take 12½c less. There are very few buyers in the market at present. We quote \$1.75 for extra white wheat flour.

Wheat—On Saturday and Monday as high as \$1.12½ and even \$1.15 was paid for prime white wheat, but a decline has taken place and we cannot now quote over \$1.04. The wheat market is moderately active.

Corn—Continues scarce with a very light demand, however. Sales are made at 70c/2c.

Oats are about 20 lower than a week since, being in good supply and very little wanted except for consumption.

Rye—Distillers are taking all that offers at 50c/6c per bushel.

Barley—The season for malting is now approaching, and as the stock of malt is very light, there will probably be a good demand for barley for a time. We quote at present nominal at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Milk feed—In limited demand at \$1.20 for bran; \$1.14 for coarse middlings, and \$1.18 for fine $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

Potatoes—Large supply and prices lower. We quote 30c/35c. A large number are being shipped from this port.

Butter—Steady at 18c/14c for prime. Market pretty well supplied.

Eggs—Dull and in demand only in small lots, for which 75c is obtainable.

In the interior, generally 50c more has been paid for wheat this week than last, but with the decline at all the large receiving points, prices must come down in the country. At the latest account 50 and 90c was being paid at Kalamazoo, 50 and 88c at Coldwater for red and white, and 90c at Pontiac for white.

At Chicago, on Tuesday, the closing prices were \$1.05 for No. 1 white wheat, 73c/74c for No. 1 spring, 50c/60c for corn, 25c/27c for oats, and \$4.75/25 for white winter extra flour.

At Milwaukee, on Tuesday, spring extra flour was quoted \$4.42/12%, No. 1 wheat 7c, extra 75c/78c, oats 26c, barley 40c/50c, rye 55c.

At Cleveland, on Tuesday, the quotations given were: Flour \$5.05/12c, wheat \$1.07 and 14c, corn 7c, oats 82c.

At Toledo, on Tuesday, flour sold at \$4.75, red wheat 90c and white do at \$1.07/1.08.

At Albany, on the same day, wheat was quiet but firm; corn in good supply at 73c/79c; oats steady at 85c/90c; rye and barley quiet.

At New York, on the 31st, the market stood compared with last week as follows:

Aug. 24th. Aug. 31st.

Flour (extra western).... \$4.70/5.20 \$4.40/5.00
Wheat (new white Ky.).... 41/49 4/48/50
Corn (mixed western).... 79/83 79/80
Oats..... 87/44 86/41

New white Mich. brought \$1.87½. The Courier & Enquirer of the same day says:

All the regular brands of State and western shipping flour, as well as those of Virginia and Maryland flour, are in but moderate supply, and though dull are pretty well sustained in price. They are much neglected by the trade, who avail themselves of the irregular Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri brands, which are now offered pretty freely and crowded somewhat upon the market, at relatively lower prices than the regular brands.

At Buffalo, on Wednesday, flour was inactive, wheat drooping. Sales of red Ohio at \$1.03 and of white at \$1.12½, corn 66c/67c, oats 30c.

Our foreign advices are to the 20th of August. The Liverpool circulars report favorable harvest prospects. The flour market was quiet. Wheat was firm and French grades had slightly advanced. Corn had a declining tendency. Reduced to our currency the quotations were:

Flour, 2 bbl..... \$4.84/5.05
Wheat (Western red Ky.).... 41/49 4/48/50
Wheat "white"..... 1.81/1.93
Corn mixed, 2 bbl..... 73/78

LIVE STOCK, &c.

Our live stock markets continue well supplied and we note no improvement. Wm. Smith, of the Marine market, has bought during the week 28 head of cattle, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$2.25. He represents the supply as being fully equal to the demand, at those rates.—He took, also, 100 sheep at the range of \$2.25 to 50 per head. These also are plenty. Lambs sell at \$1.25/1.50 each. Calves are out of season. Hogs are dull and lower, the price for dressed hogs being \$6.50/7.00 per cwt., and for live \$5.50/6.50 gross.

At New York, on Wednesday, the market was better for drovers than it was last week. This was owing chiefly to the weather, which was cool and pleasant. The Tribune says:

The market has closed better than was anticipated, after it was ascertained that the supply was so large. We have, therefore, advanced our estimate of the average a half cent above last week. This part, is owing partly to the smaller number of cattle in market as compared with the average that it was last week. All the cattle can have sold well all through this market. Bullocks will fit to kill have not sold below \$2c, net a pound for the meat, and but few of the sort wanted by good retail butchers have been sold below 9c/c, and so on up to 10c/c, while the tops of all the best drovers have brought 11c, and in our opinion will continue to do so.

The total number of cattle on the market was 2,257.

The number of sheep on the market was 3,300 less than last week, and this decrease had the effect of advancing prices 25c per head. The weather has been for several days extremely favorable for the sheep market, and the stock has been sold day by day as it came in.

At Albany, last Monday, the supply of cattle was somewhat larger than a week ago; the quality of the stock, also, was better, but prices remain about the same. There were a larger number of buyers present than usual on the market and this caused more liveliness throughout. The quotations were:

Superior..... 5 @ 5½
First quality..... 4 @ 4½
Second do..... 3½ @ 3½
Third do..... 3 @ 3½
Inferior..... 2½ @ 2½

In sheep and lambs there is very little change to notice.

The receipts continue heavy and the quality fair. The average sales show an advance.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

WOOL! WOOL!!

30,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED

AT OSBORN'S FACTORY in exchange for a good substantial cloth such as DOESKIN, CASSIMERE, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY CASSIMERE, SATINETT, TWEEDS, WHITE and GREEN, and FLANNEL, also STOCKING YARN, all of which were made expressly for Osborn's. We will exchange for wool on terms as reasonable, also wool manufactured on the mill, or by the yard, also wool carded, and spun, and twisted at our usual rates. All those in want of a good article of cloth for their own use, will do well to send their wool to Osborn's Factory. All work warranted well done and done to order. All wool sent to Ann Arbor by Rail Road will be promptly attended to. For further particulars please address at Ann Arbor, H. OSBORN & CO.

23-6m*

WALLACE'S WOOLEN FACTORY.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture wool into CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and FLANNEL for farmers, either on shares or by the yard. Terms as reasonable as any other good establishment in the State. Goods warranted perfect, hard twisted, and durable, free from cotton old rags or flecks.

Farmers if you want a good article of cloth, send us your flax; it may be sent by rail road, with directions, and shall be promptly returned, and warranted to give satisfaction or all damages paid.

A large stock and good variety of cloths, stocking yarn, &c., always on hand.

We will pay the highest market price in cash, or cloth at wholesale prices, for any quantity of wool delivered at factory.

Wool carding and cloth dressing done in the best manner on short notice. WILLIAM WALLACE.

Battle Creek, May, 1859. 23-6m

D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,

VOLUME V.—("Cha-Con.")

OF THE

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

EDITED BY

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHARLES A. DANA,

Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers.

The object of

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state of knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE,

PHILOSOPHY, MEDICINE, POLITICS,

AGRICULTURE, MATHEMATICS, BIOGRAPHY,

COMMERCE, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY,

MANUFACTURES, ASTRONOMY, TRAVELS,

LAW, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY,

MECHANICS, TRADE.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopedias of scientific branches of study, and popular conversations, Lexicons, in the English language, and German languages, have been converted into a single, compact, and easily digestible compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By condensation and brevity, the Editors have been enabled to introduce a much greater variety of subjects than is usually found in similar works, and to enhance the value of the compilation.

But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA is not founded on any European model; in its plan and elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the writers employed on this work have enriched it with their personal researches, observations and discoveries.

As far as is consistent with thoroughness of research and exactness of statement, the popular method has been pursued. By